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LUCANIA
NUMISMATICA,

SEU

LUCANIÆ POPULORUM

NUMISMATA OMNIA,

In variis per Europam Nummophylaciis
accuratè deſcripta,

NECNON ALIQUA ALIA EX JAM EDITIS DEPROMPTA,

A P. DOMINICO MAGNAN, *Ordinis Minimorum Presb.*
Philoſophiæ Theologiæque Lectore emerito, nec non
Academiarum Reg. Metenſis, Etr. Cortonenſis,
& Arcad. Romanæ Socio.

ROMÆ MDCCLXXV.

Apud (Venantium Monaldini) (Gregorium Settari) Bibliop.

Superiorum facultate.

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INFLAMMAVERIT

PLVRIMORVM VTILIORA STVDIA PROMOVERIT

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HOC

LVCANIÆ NVMISMATICÆ

VOLVMEN

D. D. D.

DOMINICVS MAGNAN MINIMVS

R. P. MAGNANI
Opera,
Quæ proſtant apud eoſdem Bibliopolas.

I. BRUTTIA NUMISMATICA, *ſeu Bruttiæ, hodiè* Calabriæ *populorum Numiſmata omnia, in variis per Europam nummophylaciis accuratè deſcripta, &c.* in fol. magno & chartâ regiâ, Romæ 1773. ſimpl. compact. ſcut. 2. paul. 4.

II. PROBLEMA DE ANNO NATIVITATIS CHRISTI, *ubi occaſionem afferente vetere Herodis-Antipæ nummo, in nummophylacio Clementis XIV P.O M. aſſervato, demonſtratur Chriſtum natum eſſe anno* VIII *antè æram vulgarem, contra veteres omnes & recentiores Chronologos*. in 8 magno cum fig. Romæ 1772. ſimpl. compact. p. 8.

III. MISCELLANEA NUMISMATICA, &c. in 8. magno & chartâ Regiâ, Romæ 1772-1774, tom. 4, ſimpl. compact. ſc. 4. p 8.

IV. LUCANIA NUMISMATICA, &c. in 4. ſimpl. compact. ſc. 1.

V. JAPYGIA NUMISMATICA, &c. Romæ ſub prælo.

LUCANIA NUMISMATICA.

BRuttiis, quorum antiquiſſima jam edidi (1) Numiſmata, contermini erant à Borea *Lucani*. Horum regio, Latinis *Lucania* dicta, Græcis verò *Loykania*, ſita erat in Italia Meridionali inter mare Tyrrhenum, ſeu Inferum, ad Occidentem; Laum & Sybarin fluvios, quibus à Bruttia ſeparabatur, ad Meridiem; ſinum Tarentinum ad Ortum; & Bradanum Silarumque fluvios, quibus à Picentinis, Hirpinis & Apulis-Peucetiis dividebatur, ad Septentrionem. *Vide tab.*1.

Hanc regionem olim tenuêre varii populi antiquiſſimi, & noviſſimè Lucani, à Samnitibus orti, qui, duce Lucio, à quo nomen acceperunt, Græcis ſuperatis, rerum ibi potiti ſunt, donec & ipſi Romanorum jugum accipere coacti fuêre.

Populi autem iſti, Græci præſertim, monetas proprio nomine cudêre antiquitùs, & quidem ex auro, argento & ære; ac Græcè & Latinè inſcriptas. Ejuſmodi nummos maximi moduli nuſquàm contemplatus ſum: cæteros divido, uti ſolent Imperiales, in magnos, medios, parvos & minimos, quorum magnitudinem exhibeo in tabula ſecunda.

Nummi, communi gentis (2) nomine cuſi, ac Græcè ΛΟΥΚΑΝΩΝ aut ΛΟΥΚΑΝΟΜ inſcripti, ſunt

Ex ære medio rariſſimi. *Vide Tab.*3.

Ex ære parvo rariores. *Vide Tab.*4.

Priorem parvi moduli nummum æri demandavit clariſs. Pellerinus (3). Medii verò moduli jam editum nullum inveni.

 In

(1) *Bruttia Numiſmatica &c.* edit. Romæ MCCCLXXIII. in fol.

(2) Gentem hic tantùm intelligo, quæ regioni nomen fecit. Omnes enim hujus tractûs civitates nunquam fortè ſub Lucanorum dominatu fuêre.

(3) Pellerin, *Recueil de Med. de Peupl. & de Vill.* tom. I, tab. VIII, num. 28, edit. *a Paris* MDCCLXIII, in 4. Illum tamen nummum eumdem ſuſpicor ac poſteriorem, quem Romæ deſcripſi in Muſeo ditiſſimæ Caſanatenſis Bibliothecæ. In omnibus enim conſimilibus Brettiorum nummis, non Cereris, ſed Victoriæ caput conſpicitur. Iſtud, forſan partim detritum, minùs benè ſpicatum credidit clariſsimus Numiſmatologiæ Doctor.

In indice populorum Autonomorum, quorum nummi veteres editi fuêre, Lucanos omiſit eruditus Frölichius (4); ſed ſuo illos adſcribere debuiſſet R. P. Zacharias (5), cùm eorum nummum Pellerinianum præ oculis haberet.

DE LUCANIÆ DIVISIONE.

Lucanorum regio, ubi nunc Baſilicata ferè tota, cum maxima parte principatûs citerioris, ac minuta parte citerioris Calabriæ, diſtribuitur in Occidentalem & Orientalem ob Apenninum montem, qui à Meridie ad Septentrionem per medium excurrit. *Vide Tab.* 1.

DE LUCANIA OCCIDENTALI.

Lucaniæ Occidentalis termini erant ab Occidente mare Tyrrhenum; à Septentrione Silarus fluvius, quo ſeparabatur à Picentinis & Hirpinis; ab ortu Solis Lucania orientalis; & à Meridie Laus fluvius, quo dividebatur à Bruttia. Hæc eſt hodiè pars maxima Principatûs citerioris ac minuta pars citerioris Calabriæ. *Vide Tab.* 1.

Hujus regionis urbes, quarum nummos antiquiſſimos hîc exhibeo, ſunt *Orſæ*, *Laum*, *Velia*, *Pæſtum*, anteà *Poſidonia*, & *Atina*.

DE ORSIS.

In confinio Bruttiæ Septentrionalis, octavo circiter milliario ab ora maris Tyrrheni, nec procul à Lao fluviolo, occurrit oppidum, Italis recentioribus *Orſo-Marſo* dictum, in Calabria citeriori. Id (6) a Græcis appellatum fuit *Orſas* (7), à Latinis verò *Orſæ*, vel *Vrſæ*, aut forſan *Vrſentum* (8). *Vide Tab.* 1., *poſt long. grad.* 33; *lat. verò* 39.

Or-

(4) Eraſm. Frölich. *Notit. Element. Numiſ. Antiq.* cap. VI, edit. Viennæ MDCCLVIII, in 4.

(5) Zacharias, *Inſtituz. Antiq. Numiſm.* lib. II, cap. VI, edit. *in Roma* MDCCLXXII, in 8.

(6) Reverà quidem Gabriel Barrius *De antiq. & ſitu Calabr.* lib. II, cap. II, pag. 53, edit. Romæ MDCCXXXVII, in fol. ait Urſimarſum, ſeu *Orſo-Marſo*, fuiſſe olim *Abiſtrum*, cujus meminit Ptolemæus; verùm nullam aſſertionis ſuæ attulit rationem, & nemo non videt *Orſo* recens Italicum a Græco antiquo *Orſas* fuiſſe ortum.

(7) Id patet ex Nummorum Epigraphe ΟΡΣΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Vetera enim Numiſmata Tarentinorum, quorum Urbs *Taras* Græcis dicebatur, ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ ſæpiùs inſcripta ſunt.

(8) Latinum hujus Urbis nomen non me-

Orſantinorum nummi, Græcè ΟΡΣΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ inſcripti, ſunt

Ex ære parvo eximiæ raritatis. *Vide Tab.*5.

Orſantini igitur indici populorum Autonomorum; quorum nummi antiquiſſimi editi fuêre, in poſterum adſcribendi erunt. Ii enim non obſervantur inter eos, quorum meminerunt Frölichius (9) & Zacharias (10).

DE LAO.

Suprà Orſas, octavo circiter milliario in Septentrionem; erat *Laus*, ſeu *Laum*, urbs antiquiſſima, ſita ad fluviolum cognominem, duodecim milliaribus diſtans (11) à mari Tyrrheno in Orientem. Hæc, quam olim Sybaritæ, patriâ ſuâ exuti, incoluerunt, quæque Græcè *Laos* appellata fuit, Italis nunc dicitur *Laino*, eſtque oppidulum Calabriæ citerioris, ſatis cultum, in limite Baſilicatæ provinciæ. *Vide Tab.*1, *poſt long. grad.*33, *lat. verò* 39.

Lainorum nummi, Græcé ΛΑ ʃΝΟΜ inſcripti, ſunt

Ex argento medio eximiæ raritatis. *Vide Tab.*6.

Nummum, quem hîc exhibeo, Lainis adſcripſi auctoritate clariſſ. Ignarræ, qui eum omnium primus æri demandavit (12) ex Muſeo excellentiſſimi Nojenſium ducis (13). Exiſtimavit enim editor eruditus inſcriptionem utriuſque faciei, idem nomen Græcum ΛΑΙΝΟΜ, aut po-

magis legitur apud veteres ſcriptores quàm Græcum. Gentile tantùm reperitur apud Cajum Plinium ſecund. *Nat.Hiſt.* tom. I, lib. III, cap. XI, pag. 352, edit. *Paris* MDCLXXXV, in 4, ubi incolæ *Urſentini* nuncupantur, mutatis nempe *O* in *V* & *A* in *E*, ſi tamen librariorum incuriâ non facta fuit prior mutatio. Hinc ex *Orſas* formari potuit apud Latinos *Urſentum* vel *Orſentum*, uti ex *Taras* fecerunt *Tarentum*. Nihilominus *Orſas* illam appellavi cum Philippo Cluverio, qui, *Ital.antiq.* Tom. II, lib. IV, cap. XV, pag. 1317, edit. Lugduni Batav. MDCXXIV, in fol. Suſpicatur apud Livium lib. XXX, pro voce *Verga*, quæ ibi legitur, ſcriptum fuiſſe *Urſa*, unde Oppidani dici potuerunt *Urſentini*. *Urſentum* autem, ſubjungit ibidem, non fuiſſe oppidi nomen, vel inde patet, quod etiam nunc dicitur *Orſo*.

(9) Frölich. ut n. 4.

(10) Zachariae, ut n. 5.

(11) Non autem verſùs maris oram, ad Oſtia Lai fluvii, ut minus benè ſcripſit Mich. Ant. Baudrandus, *Geogr.* Tom. I, pag. 560., edit. Paris. MDCLXXII. in fol.

(12) Nicol. Ignarra, *De Palæſtra Neapol.* pag. 249, num. 7, edit. Neapoli MDCCLXX, in 4.

(13) Idem ibid. pag. 258.

potiùs ΛΑΙΝΟΣ exhibere. Ejus ſententiam inficias ire non licere videtur, quamvis ejuſmodi nominum ſectiones in aliis majoris Græciæ veteribus nummis raró admodum inveniantur, & primum elementum, teſtibus antiquiſſimis Italorum monumentis, Π Græcum, ſeu P latinum, potiùs indicare videatur quàm eorum Λ aut L.

DE VELIA.

A Lao in Occaſum æſtivum proficiſcenti occurrebat *Velia*, urbs nobiliſſima, ſita in ora maris Tyrrheni, inter ſinus Laum & Pæſtanum, octo circiter milliaribus diſtans à Palinuro promontorio in Septentrionem, & XVIII à Buxento in Occaſum. Hæc græcis *Hyelè* (14) dicta, à Phocæenſibus condita eſt in ora Œnotriæ anno circiter DXLIII antè æram Chriſtiano-vulgarem, Romæ regnante Servio Tullio, & brevi tempore bonis floruit legibus; undè & Lucanis reſtiterunt Veletæ & Poſidoniatis, ſuperioreſque diſceſſerunt, quamvis & agri amplitudine & hominum numero eſſent inferiores. Ea deindè municipium Romanum evaſit, ſed hodiè excisa jacet ubi vicus, *Piſciotta* dictus, in principatu citeriori, haud procul ab oppidulo *Caſtel-a-mare-della-Brucca*. *Vide Tab.* I, *poſt long. grad.* 32, *lat. verò* 40.

Veletarum nummi, Græcè ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ, aut compendioſè ΥΕ, ΥΕΛΗ, ΥΕΛΕΤ, & Latinè VE tantùm inſcripti, ſunt

Græci

Ex auro parvo eximiæ raritatis. *Vide Tab.*7.
Ex argento medio frequentes. *Vide Tab.*9, 10, 11, 12.
Ex argento parvo obvii. *Vide Tab.*13, 14.
Ex argento minimo rariſſimi. *Vide Tab.* 8.
Ex ære parvo minùs obvii. *Vide Tab.*17, *num.* V, X, XII.
Ex ære minimo obvii. *Vide Tab.*18.

La-

(14) Id nomen accepit à Phocæenſibus conditoribus; ſed Græcis deindè dicta fuit *Elea*, quo vocabulo utitur etiam Marc. Tull. Cicero *De nat. Deor.* lib. III, cap. 33, licet frequentiùs cum aliis ſcriptoribus Latinis *Veliam* illam appellaverit.

Latini

Ex ære magno non obvii. *Vide Tab.* 15.

Ex ære medio obvii. *Vide Tab.* 16.

Ex ære parvo non omninò obvii. *Vide Tab.* 17, *num.* I, III.

Nummos Latinos, VE tantùm inſcriptos, Græcis recentiores prædicant eorum fabrica & minor elegantia, quia ſcilicet cuſi fuêre cum Veletæ, amiſsâ libertate, Romanorum coloniam acceperunt & eorumdem imperio fuerunt ſubjecti. Ejuſmodi monetam ex ære parvo, cum noctua in averſa parte (15), Veiis percuſſam exiſtimavit Arigonius (16); verùm cum non alia Numiſmata antiquiſſima, Latinis litteris inſcripta, & in Etruria cuſa, in nummophylaciis aſſerventur, & iſta in Neapolitano regno præſertim inveniantur, nullum mihi dubium quin ad Veliam urbem pertineant.

Hinc patet erraſſe pariter Havercampum, nummum alterum cum aquila & eodem monogrammate (17), Velitris, Volſcorum oppido, in Latio, adſcribentem (18). Utriuſque enim Latii populi, ſub Romanorum imperio conſtituti, numquam cuderunt monetas, proprio nomine inſcriptas; nec tam altam antiquitatem redolent nummi iſti, quam ut, antequàm libertate conciderent, percuſſi dici poſſint.

Eidem Veliternorum urbi, nummos, cum Græca ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ epigraphe, attribuere tentavit illuſtriſſimus Guarnaccius (19); verùm

C præ-

(15) Vide Tab. 17, num. I.

(16) Honor. Arigonius *Numiſm. quæd. muſ. &c. Num. urb. & pop. ant. numer. nov. diſtinct.* Tab. XI, num. 30, edit. Tarviſii MDCCXLI, in fol. ubi tamen *Veiens* ſcribens, aliam Etruriæ urbem fortè intellexit.

(17) Vide tab. 16, num. I. Eumdem Nummum, niſi forſan globulorum numero diverſum, ad gentem Romanam Veturiam traduxerunt Joan. Vaillantius *Nummi ant. fam. Roman.* tab. CXLV, num. I, & pag. 534, edit. Amſtelædami MDCCIII, in fol. Ac Andr. Morellius *Theſaur. famil. Roman. in Veturia*, num. III, edit. Amſtelædami MDCCXXXIV, in fol. decepti monogrammate VE, quod negligenter crediderunt VE pro VET. Eorum errorem jam indicarunt Nicol. Franc. Haymius *Theſ Britan.* part. II, pag. 209, edit. Vindobonæ 1765, in 4; & Sigeb. Havercampus *Comment.* in laudatum *Theſ. Morell.* pag. 440. Ut enim iſte annotavit ibid. *Semiſſes Romani, non Trientes* (præ ſe fert trientis notam) *caput Jovis habere ſolent. In nullis Romanæ Reipublicæ nummis æreis hæc pictura Aquilæ cernitur, & totius nummi pictura aliquid alienum à Romano nummo habet.*

(18) Havercampus, ut n. 17, pag. 440.

(19) Mar. Guarnacci, *Orig. Ital.* tom. II, pag. 275, & ſeqq. edit. *Lucca* 1767. in fol.

præter jam allata, & gentile ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ, quo certò certiùs nunquam donati ſunt Velitrarum incolæ, ſumma illorum elegantia eum à Latio abſtinere debuiſſet.

DE POSIDONIA.

In eadem ora maris Tyrrhæni, Septentrionem versùs, erat urbs *Poſidonia*, ſita ad ſinum cognominem, ſex milliaribus diſtans ab oſtiis Silari fluvii in Meridiem, XVIII à Velia in Septentrionem & XXII à Salerno. Hæc dicta deinde *Pæſtum* (20), de qua iterùm infrà, condita eſt a Dorienſibus; & Sybaritarum coloniam jugumque recepit anno circiter quingenteſimo antè æram Chriſtiano-vulgarem. Poſthæc Lucani, Poſidoniatis devictis, urbem in ſuam poteſtatem redegerunt; & tandem Romani, eâdem potiti anno CCXXIII antè eamdem æram, illam coloniæ jure donarunt, mutato nomine in Pæſtum, niſi ab ipſis Lucanis id anteà factum fuerit. *Vide Tab.* I, *poſt long.grad.*32, *lat. verò* 40.

Poſidoniatarum nummi, Græcè ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΕΑΤΑΝ, aut ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΕΗΣ, vel compendiosè ΠΟΜ, ΜΟΠ, ΜΟΠ, ΠΟΜΕΙ, ΠΟΣΕΙ, ΩΔΙƎΜΟΠ, ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝΙΑ (21) inſcripti, ſunt

Ex

(20) Eruditus Canonicus Alex. Symm. Mazochius, *Comment. in reg. Hercul. Muſei an. tab. Heracl.* part. II, collect. I, pag.499, & ſeqq. edit. Neapoli MDCCLV, in fol. mira protulit ut probaret I. Poſidoniam conditam fuiſſe à Phœnicibus, ex dora Phœnicia profectis; II. eam ab iiſdem *Peſtan* ſeu *Peſitan*, id eſt, *Neptuniam*, fuiſſe appellatam; III. illam Poſidoniæ nomen accepiſſe à Sybaritis, qui remotis Pæſtanis, ſeu Peſitanis, urbem cinxère mœnibus; IV. tandem Pæſtanos tunc novum proximè ſibi conſtituiſſe oppidum, ubi hodiè *Pieſti*, ac conſequenter illud fuiſſe diverſum à Poſidonia.

Verùm clariſſ. Paſch. Magnonius in hanc Mazochii ſententiam diſſertationem ſcripſit. *De veris Poſidoniæ & Pæſti originibus*, edit. in 4. ubi Strabonis & Plinii, aliorumque veterum ſcriptorum auctoritate, Pæſtum idem ac Poſidoniam fuiſſe Oppidum demonſtravit: iſte enim *Nat. Hiſt.* lib. III, ſect.50, ait: *Oppidum Pæſtum, Græcis Poſidonia* dictum: ille verò *Geogr.* lib. VI: ex Picentinis, aut potiùs Picenis *abſciſſa portio atque tranſducta à Romanis ad ſinum Poſidoniaten, cui nunc Pæſtano nomen; ſicuti & ipſa urbs Poſidonia, in medio ſinu poſita, nunc Pæſtum vocatur.*

(21) Pro ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝΙΑΤΑΝ. Mazochius, ut n.20, pag. 506, putavit vocem ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝ, quæ legitur ſuprà Taurum in poſtica quorumdam nummorum parte, Neptuni nomen exhibere: quaſi reverà Taurus atque Neptunus pro Synonimis haberentur, amboque inter ſe nomine viciſſim permutarent. *Nec ei conjecturæ aſſentior*, ſubjunxit ibid. *nimirum in eo nummo* [vide tab.24, num.XV] ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝ *pro integro* ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝΕΑΤΑΝ *poſitum, quaſi utrum-*

Ex auro parvo eximiæ raritatis. *Vide Tab.* 19.
Ex argento magno rari. *Vide Tab.* 21, 22.
Ex argento medio rariores. *Vide Tab.* 23.
Ex argento parvo non obvii. *Vide Tab.* 24.
Ex argento minimo ſat obvii. *Vide Tab.* 20.
Ex ære parvo obvii (22). *Vide Tab.* 25.
Ex ære minimo non obvii. *Vide Tab.* 26.

Omnes ejuſmodi Nummi inter vetuſtiſſimos numerandi ſunt; ii præſertim argentei, in quibus deprehenduntur ſcalptura antiqui admodum artificii, figuræ concavæ ſeu incuſſæ, inſcriptiones à dextro aſpicientis latere in lævum procedentes, elementa MOſ pro ΣOI, &c.

DE PÆSTO.

Anno antè æram Chriſtiano-vulgarem CCLXXIII Poſidoniam, de qua ſuprà, à Romanis coloniâ deductâ, urbs, ut videtur, nomen ſuum deperdidit, & *Pæſtum* audire cœpit. Hæc ſub Chriſtianis principibus Epiſcopali dignitate inſignita, à Saracenis everſa eſt anno DCCCCXXX, & locus, incolis vacuus, hâc noſtrâ ætate *Pieſti* Italis nuncupatur, ibique magna urbis rudera, theatrum, templa, aliaque ædificia, columnis ingentibns ornata, conſpiciuntur.

Pæſtanorum nummi, Latinè PAE, aut PAES, ΠAIS (23), ΠAIST,

utrumque Ω in A doricè mutatum fuerit. Nec enim ſemper Dores Ω in A mutabant, ſed quoties per dialecti ſuæ leges licitum fuit, ſicuti in ultima ſyllaba certè licuit. Vel oſtendatur nummus unus in quo integrum ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝΕΑΤΑΝ *legatur: tum dabo conjecturæ manus.* Manus igitur certè dediſſet ſi nummos, quos exhibeo, in loculis ſuis habuiſſet, aut conſimiles in patria ſua, apud excellentiſſimum Nojæ ducem adſervatos, contemplari voluiſſet.

(22) Hos nummos *obvios* dixi, quia quamplurimos præ manibus habui. Ii tamen paucis ab hinc annis detecti dicendi ſunt. Anno enim MDCCLV. eruditus Mazochius, ut n.20, pag. 505, ærea Poſidoniatarum Numiſmata uti rariſſima prædicavit; unde ſubjunxit: *quicumque noſtrorum hominum veteres nummos contrectant, negant Poſidoniatarum ſe alios poſſidere aut vidiſſe, niſi tantum argenteos, æreum verò nullum. Ac ſanè commune id arbitror omnibus remotiſſimæ vetuſtatis Græciæ Italicæ urbibus, ut argenteos ponderoſos magna copia ferirent, æreos aut nullos, aut pauciſſimos: credo quod id ætatis Græci Italiotæ argenti copia affluerent, æris penuria laborarent. At equidem dum meos caſu loculos excutio, reperi æreum parvulum unum, aurum contra non carum.*

(23) Non autem ΠΑΙΣ, nec ΠΑΙΣΤΑΝΟ cum Σ Græco, ut minùs benè ſcripſerunt Frölichius, ut n.4, cap.VI, pag.105; Zacharias, ut n.5, pag.396; Jacob. Muſellius

ΠAIST, & ΠAISTANO (24) inſcripti, additis duûm virorum nominibus, ſunt

Ex ære parvo obvii. *Vide Tab.*27, 28, 29.

Ex ære minimo frequentes. *Vide Tab.*30, 31.

Paucis tantùm ab hinc annis frequenter reperiuntur ejuſmodi Pæſtanorum nummi. Anteà rariſſimi erant, immò & unde eſſent ignorati. Haymius enim, quanquàm eximius Numiſmatologus, eum, quem edidit (25) cum ΠAIS & copiæ cornu (26), Pæſo, Myſiæ urbi, adſcripſit (27). Nihilominus tamen, ut jam annotavit Khellius (28), tam Trientis indicium, quam littera S eruditum editorem à Myſia abſtinere debuiſſet. Eidem urbi alium attribuit Harduinus (29), in quo ultimam litteram, haud

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line *Numiſm. antiq. popul. & urb.* tab. XIV, num. 3 & 4, edit. Veronæ MDCCLII, in fol. & alii.

(24) ΠAIS & ΠAISTANO, in Pæſtanorum nummis, Græcas eſſe inſcriptiones contendit Paſch. Magnonius *De veris Poſid. & Paſt. orig. Diſſert.* pag. XXI. edit. in 4. Ac ejuſmodi nummos cuſos fuiſſe à Lucanis, quando iſti, pulſis Poſidoniatis, in urbe inſederunt, antequam Romanorum dominio ſubjicerentur. *Et cum Lucani*, inquit, *non niſi Græcis characteribus (bilingues idcircò dicuntur) in publicis actis uterentur, ut in numiſmatis* ΛOYKANOM *inſcriptis, Græca proinde inſcriptio in eorum Paſti nummis legitur. Sibilo namque elementum in ea Atticum eſt, ut in aliquibus quoque littera* Π, *altero crure breviore ... ex quibus*, ibid. pag. XXII, *& illud inferri pro certo habeo, quod nummi cum inſcriptione*, ΠAIS, ΠAES, ΠAIST, ΠAEST, *ſeu* ΠAISTANO (*qui omnes ærei ſunt, argenteum nullum vidi*) *Lucanis omni jure debeantur.*

Verùm, etiamſi omnia vocis ΠAISTANO elementa ad Græcam litteraturam revocari poſſent, nullum tamen mihi dubium quin inſcriptio hæc latina ſit. Cum enim littera Π obſervetur in plurimis latinorum monumentis, & AI pro AE non ſolùm in iiſdem legatur, ſed & in ipſis antiquiſſimis Romanorum monetis, ac vicinorum populorum nummi ſint latinè inſcripti AISERNINO, AQUINO, BENVENTO, CALENO, ROMANO, SUESSANO, &c. pro *Aiſerninorum*, *Aquinorum*, *Benventorum*, *Calenorum*, *&c.* quis ΠAISTANO non eſſe latinam epigraphen pro *Paiſtanorum*, ſeu *Paeſtanorum*, inficias ire poterit?

Cùm autem ſæpè ſæpiùs ultima ejuſmodi inſcriptionum littera O ſit infernè aperta, ut in nummo XIII tabulæ 29, & nonnulla alia elementa Græcorum formam imitentur, id factum puto ut monetæ illæ faciliùs legerentur & à Romanis, quorum imperio jam ſubjiciebantur civitates, à quibus cuſæ fuère, & ab ipſis civibus adhuc Græcæ linguæ aſſuetis, eâque utentibus.

(25) Haymius, ut n. 17, part. II, tab. XIX, num. 5.

(26) Eum vide tab. 29, num. II.

(27) Haymius, ut n. 17, part. II, pag. 168.

(28) Joſeph Khellius in Haymium ibid.

(29) Joan. Harduinus *Oper. ſelect.* &c. *Numm. ant. pop. & urb. illuſtr.* pag. 129., edit. Amſtelodami MDCCIX, in fol. ubi nummum ita deſcripſit; ΠAIC. Dimidius aper, cum duobus globulis. Ex parte adverſa, caput muliebre. Illum vide, cum S latino, tab. 28, num. IV.

haud dubiè partim detritam, pro Græco ſibilo lunato C incautus habuit, & in eo ΠΑΙCHΝΩΝ pro ΠΑΙSTANORVM allucinatus legit.

Eos autem, quos hìc exhibeo, ad Pæſtum pertinere nullum ſanè dubium, cùm eo loci præſertim reperiantur, & nonnullis ΠAISTANO pro ΠAISTANORVM ſeu PAISTANORVM inſcriptum ſit. Ii autem haud dubiè cuſi fuêre cum Pæſtum inter Romanorum colonias numerari cœpit, ut patet ex Græco elemento Π & vocali I pro E, quâ deindè uſi ſunt Romani, & ipſi Pæſtani, ſuos cudentes nummos cum epigraphe ΠAE aut ΠAES.

Præter Græca Poſidoniatarum & latina Pæſtanorum Numiſmata, recentiores Numiſmatologi, clariſſimi nempe Mazochius (30) & Paſſerius (31), eidem urbi adſcripſerunt alios quoſdam nummos antiquiſſimos ex argento, in quibus Samniticè legitur ƧIV√TƧI8, aut V√TƧI8, & 8IƧ⅄VVƧ, id eſt, PHISTLVIS, PHISTLV & PHISTLVS. Quamplarima enim argumenta ſummamque eruditionem agglomerarunt ad inveniendum in iſtis vocibus *Pæſti* nomen; verùm hac de re adhuc animi pendens, laudatos nummos, ubi de Samnio numiſmatico, æri demandabo, incertus in qua urbe fuerint cuſi.

DE ATINA.

Eâdem ferè latitudine, ſed in Mediterraneis, erat urbs *Atina*, ſita propè Tanagrum fluvium, ad radices Appennini montis, xx circiter milliaribus diſtans à Pæſto in Orientem, & xv à Sontia in Septentrionem. Ea nunc dicitur *Atena*, eſtque tantùm oppidulum provinciæ principatûs citerioris. *Vide Tab.* 1, *poſt long. grad.* 33; *lat. verò* 40.

Atinæorum nummi, Græcè ATINAIΩN inſcripti, ſunt

Ex ære parvo rariſſimi. *Vide Tab.* 32.

Ubi fuerint cuſi nummi illi antiquiſſimi, Græcâ ATINAIΩN epigraphe donati, incertus fuit eruditus Frölichius, unde ſcripſit (32) eos

D per-

(30) Mazochius, ut n. 20, pag. 510.

(31) Joan. Bapt. Paſſerius *De Numm. Etruſc. Pæſtan. Diſſert.* pag. 17 & ſeqq. apud Ant. Franc. Gorium *Symbolæ litt. Opuſc. varia*, tom. II, edit. Florentiæ MDCCXLVIII, in 8.

(32) Frölichius, ut n. 4, pag. 77

pertinere ad Atinam Lucaniæ, Campaniæ vel Latii. Hæc erat apud Marſos, in confinio Campaniæ, & ibi cuſos arbitror nummos cum Latina voce ATINOS. Sed alios Græcè inſcriptos Atinæ Lucaniæ adſcribendos eſſe certum videtur, cum linguâ Græcâ uterentur Lucani, non autem Samnites, nec Latini.

DE LUCANIA ORIENTALI.

Lucania Orientalis habebat ab Occidente Apenninum montem, quo dividebatur à Lucania Occidentali; à Meridie Sybarim fluvium, eam à Bruttia ſecernentem; ab Oriente ſinum Tarentinum; & à Septentrione Bradanum fluvium, quo ab Apulia-Peucetia ſeparabatur. Hæc eſt hodiè pars maxima Baſilicatæ, ac minuta pars citerioris Calabriæ. *Vide Tab.* 1.

Tres tantùm in hac regione aderant urbes, quarum nummos antiquiſſimos contemplari mihi licuit, *Metapontum* nempe, *Heraclia* & *Siris*. Iis quidem addi poſſet *Thurium*, quam urbem in Lucania poſuerunt quamplurimi ſcriptores, ſed ejus nummos in Bruttia Numiſmatica edidi, cum urbs ſita fuiſſet ad dexteram Sybaris fluvii, quo Bruttia dividebatur a Lucania.

DE METAPONTO.

Metapontum, urbs antiquiſſima, ſita erat in ora ſinûs Tarentini, ad oſtia ferè Caſuenti fluvii, XII circiter milliaribus diſtans ab Heraclia in Septentrionem & XX à Tarento in Occaſum hibernum. Hæc Græcè *Metapontion* dicta Straboni & Ptolemæo, & à Pyliis, Peloponneſi populis, condita, à Samnitibus everſa eſt. Eam fuiſſe creditur ubi nunc turris, *Torre di mare* dicta, in Baſilicata provincia. *Vide Tab.*1, *poſt long. grad.*34; *lat. verò* 40.

Metapontinorum nummi, Græcè ME, META, METAΠ, METAΠON, aut METAΠONT compendiosè inſcripti, ſunt

Ex auro parvo rariſſimi. *Vide Tab.* 33.

Ex argento medio non obvii. *Vide Tab.* 34.

Ex argento parvo obvii. *Vide Tab.* 35, 36, 37, 38.

Ex argento minimo frequentes. *Vide Tab.* 39.

Ex

Ex ære medio rariſſimi. *Vide Tab.* 40.

Ex ære parvo obvii. *Vide Tab.* 42.

Ex ære minimo frequentes. *Vide Tab.* 41.

In iis obſervantur præſertim hordeaceæ ſpicæ, agri metapontini bonitatem feracitatemque indicantes. Hinc cultus Cereris, cujus caput in iiſdem nummis frequentiſſimè ſcalptum fuit.

DE HERACLIA.

Eamdem oram legentibus in Meridiem occurrebat urbs *Heraclia*, ſeu *Heraclea*, altero à mari milliario, ſita propè Aciris fluvii oſtia, XII circiter milliaribus diſtans à Metaponto in Meridiem, XXXIV à Thuriis in Septentrionem, & XL a Tarento in Occaſum hibernum.

Hæc a Tarentinis condita eſt anno CDXXXIII antè æram Chriſtiano-vulgarem, & in eam Siris oppidi incolæ, unà cum eorum colonia, migrare coacti ſunt; ita ut Siris Heracliorum navale tunc evaſerit (33). Heraclii Tarentinis paruerunt uſque ad Alexandri Moloſſi ætatem, qui occiſus eſt anno circiter CCCXXVI antè eamdem æram; ſed deindè ipſi ſibi rebuſque ſuis conſuluerunt, & tandem inter municipes Romanos numerati ſunt. Quo autem tempore interierit Heraclia prorsùs ignoro, ſed eam hodiè in ruinis jacere certò ſcio. *Vide Tab.* 1, *poſt long. grad.* 34; *lat. verò* 40.

Heracliorum nummi, Græcè ΗΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ, vel ΗΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ, aut compendiosè ΗΗ, ΗΗΡΑ inſcripti, addito magiſtratûs nomine, ſunt

Ex auro parvo rariſſimi. *Vide Tab.*43.

Ex auro minimo rariores. *Vide Tab.*44.

Ex argento medio rari. *Vide Tab.*45.

Ex argento parvo obvii. *Vide Tab.*46.

Ex

(33) Heracliam urbem à Siri fuiſſe diverſam diſtinctis verbis docuerunt Diodorus Siculus lib. XII, cap. 36, & Strabo *Rer. Geogr.* lib. VI; unde minùs benè ſcripſit Caius Plinius Secund. *Nat Hiſt.* tom. I, lib. III, cap. XI, pag. 351, edit. Paris. MDCLXXXV, in 4: *Similiter eſt inter Sirim & Acirim* (fluvios) *Heraclia, aliquando Siris vocitata*. Hinc tamen plures recentiores Geographi Heracliam credidère conditam ubi anteà Siris.

Ex argento minimo frequentes. *Vide Tab.*47.

Ex ære parvo non obvii. *Vide Tab.*48.

Ex ære minimo obvii. *Vide Tab.*49.

Præter Heracliam, ſeu Heracleam, de qua agitur, plurimæ fuerunt aliæ urbes, eodem nomine donatæ, & quidem in Europa, in Aſia & in Africa. Diverſa tamen erant earum gentilia, ut patet ex ſcriptoribus & veteribus nummis, in quibus legitur ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΝ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ, ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ, ⊦ΗΡΑΚ-ΛΕΙΩΝ, ⊦ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ & ΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΩΝ. In qua nihilominùs urbe fuerint cuſi ſinguli ſæpiùs neſcimus, quia veteres ſcriptores ſingulis Heracleis ſua gentilia non aſſignarunt; immò illa ignorantes nonnumquàm vera & genuina non uſurparunt. Sic Strabo (34) ait Sirin eſſe navale ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ, *Heracleotarum* majoris Græciæ, licet in antiquiſſimis eorum monumentis ſemper conſpiciatur ΗΡΑΚΛΕ-ΙΩΝ, ⊦ΗΡΑΚLΕΙΩΗ aut ⊦ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ, id eſt, *Heracliorum*.

Hâc veterum ſcriptorum negligentiâ decepti recentiores Numiſmatologi nummos populis adſcripſerunt, à quibus certò certiùs non fuerunt cuſi. Sic Spanhemius & Liebeus nummos quoſdam Heracliæ noſtræ Italicæ ad Heracleam Siciliæ pertinere contendunt. Harduinus (35) verò eoſdem tribuit Heracleæ Acarnaniæ, hancque ſententiæ ſuæ affert rationem; in pluribus ſcilicet ex illis magiſtratuum nomina reperiri, quæ in nulla aliarum urbium ejuſdem nominis moneta legere licet. Verùm hæc dicat eruditus Harduinus. Aſſenſum ei denegare teneor. Nullo enim nixus fundamento Heracliæ Italicæ numiſmata magiſtratuum nominibus inſcripta fuiſſe negare potuit; præſertim cum in monetis aliarum civitatum ejuſdem regionis, hæc nomina legere liceat; cùmque, ut alibi dicturus ſum, aliarum Heraclearum numiſmata iis nominibus ſint pariter inſignita.

Nunc mihi non eſt in animo inter veteres Heraclearum nummos diſcrimen indicare, & ſingulos ſingulis adſignare; ſed miror eruditum Frölichium (36), &, qui eum exſcripſit, clariſs. Zachariam (37), ur-

(34) Strabo *Rer.Geogr.* lib.VI.

(35) Harduinus, ut n. 29, pág. 66, ubi minùs benè cum Goltzio ait ejuſmodi nummos HRAKAHTΩN inſcriptos.

(36) Frölichius, ut n.4, pag.87.

(37) Zacharias, ut n.5, pag.374.

urbium & populorum liberorum, quorum vetera noverunt numiſmata, catalogum exhibentes, Heracliam noſtram Italicam omiſiſſe. Quos enim hîc æri demandavi, quorumque nonnulli utrique cogniti fuêre, ad eam certè pertinent, tum quia, ut jam annotavit clariſs. Pellerinus (38), eamdem præ ſe ferunt fabricam, immò & typum ac monetæ nonnullæ Tarantinorum, quorum colonia erat; tum quia in eo tractu, ubi urbs hæc ſita fuit, reperiuntur, ut ad me ſcripſerunt amici Neapolitani, mihique teſtati ſunt alii, qui in Calabria plures conſimiles ſibi compararunt. Pari namque ratione nummi quidam Maſſilienſium & Cabellionenſium, in Gallia Narbonenſi, temerè adſcripti, iſtorum populis Africæ, illorum verò Macedoniæ, germanis auctoribus certò reſtituti ſunt, quia in ſola ferè provincia Provinciæ eos adinvenire licet.

Ad hæc, cùm Græcorum aſpirationis notam Ⱶ in nummis (39) tantùm Græciæ majoris hactenùs obſervaverim (40), eaque in edendis quamplurimis conſpiciatur, novum argumentum eſt ejuſmodi numiſmata ad Italiæ Heracliam pertinere. Immò mihi perſuaſum eſt ea Tarantinorum numiſmata, quæ alibi (41) editurus ſum, & in quibus elementa ⱵH aut ⱵHP delineata videntur, Heracliæ, conditorum nomine, fuiſſe percuſſa.

Primum Heracliorum nummum ex ære parvo, quem *Vide Tab.*48, paulò minùs benè exhibueram in Tomo IV *Miſcellaneorum Numiſmaticorum Tab.* 21. Hîc eum emendatum habes ex conſimili numiſmate nitidiori, quod mecum communicavit eruditus Pater Roſinius, Olivetanæ familiæ Generalis Cancellarius. Inſtrumentum decuſſatum, in anti-

E

(38) Pellerinus, ut n.3, pag.42.

(39) Nota hæc reperitur in nummis Hydrontinorum & Tarantinorum, in quibus legitur ⱵΥΔΡΩΝΤΙΝΩΝ, ⱵΙ, ⱵΗ, ⱵΙΣΤΙΑΡ, &c.

(40) Reverà quidem Havercampus & alii nummos adſcripſerunt Heracleæ Siciliæ cum epigraphe ⱵΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΩΝ; verùm nullum mihi dubium quin errantes ibi legerint ⱵΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΩΝ pro ⱵΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ. In nummis enim omninò conſimilibus & nitidiſſimis ⱵΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ vidi. In iis elementum *I* negligenter mutarunt in T, quemadmodum in aliis, eâdem epigraphe inſcriptis, ſpiritûs aſperi notam Ⱶ mutarunt in I aut in F, ut videre eſt apud Havercampum *Sicil. Numiſm.* tab. CXIX, num. 10, & tab. CXX, num. 15, ubi male ſcripſit ΙΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΩΝ & FΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ pro ⱵΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ & ⱵΗΡΑΗΛΕΙΩΝ.

(41) In *Japygia Numiſmatica*, quæ jam prælo ſubjicitur.

tica facie ſtellæ loco delineatum, in Metapontinorum nummis pariter obſervatur. Unde ejuſmodi monetas ab Heracliis Italicis fuiſſe cuſas, magis ac magis confirmatur.

DE SIRI.

Haud procul ab Heraclia erat urbs *Siris*, ſita ad Oſtia fluvii cognominis, tribus quatuorve milliaribus diſtans ab Heracli a in Meridiem. Hæc diù ante Trojæ excidium condita fertur ab Ionibus, qui à Javan, Japheti filio, oriundi erant; ſed poſt patriæ cladem Trojani profugi, unà cum Crotoniatis, urbem occuparunt, & Iones omnes, ad Minervæ templum confugientes, trucidarunt. Deindè Siris Thuriorum Tarantinorumque colonos recepit; ſed tandem Sirini, ſeu Siritæ, anno CDXXXIII antè æram Chriſtiano-vulgarem, junctim cum nova Tarantinorum colonia, ad dextram Aciris ripam migrare juſſi, urbem naſcentem Heracliam incoluerunt, tuncque Siris, urbs illa antiquiſſima, in navale ceſſit Heracliis. Hodiè autem tota in ruinis jacet. *Vide Tab.* 1, *poſt long. grad.* 34; *lat. verò* 40.

Sirinorum nummi, Græcè ϹΕΙΡΙϨ, aut compendioſè ϹΕΙ, vel ΣΕΙΡ inſcripti, ſunt.

Ex ære parvo rariores. *Vide Tab.* 50.

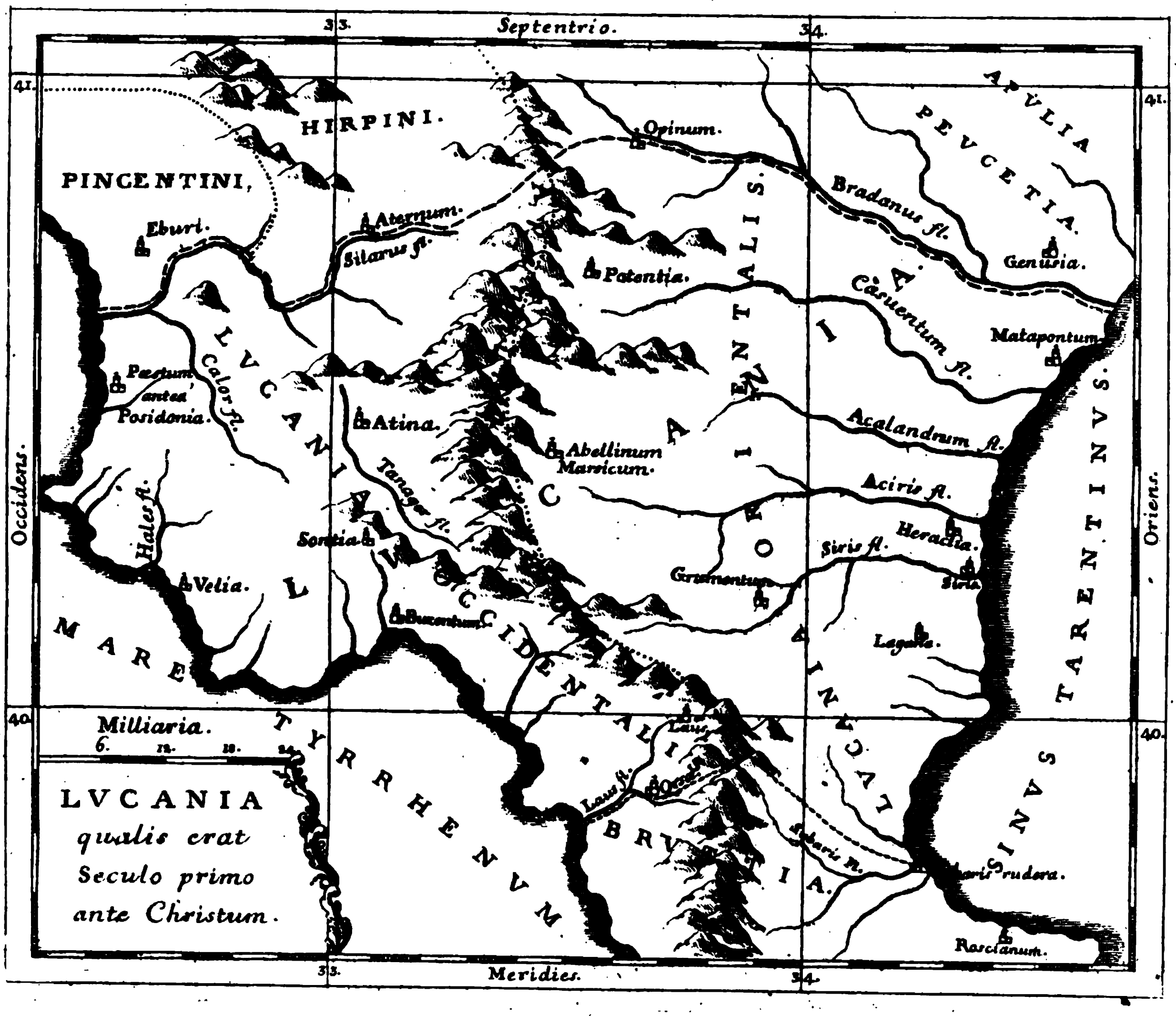
INDEX

Populorum, quorum hic exhibentur Numiſmata.

Atinæi. Vide ATINA. pag. XIII.
Heraclii. Vide HERACLIA. pag. XV.
Laini. Vide LAUM. pag. VII.
Lucani. Vide LUCANIA. pag. V.
Metapontini. Vide METAPONTUM. pag. XIV.
Orſantini. Vide ORSÆ. pag. VI.
Pæſtani Vide PÆSTUM. pag. XI.
Poſidoniatæ. Vide POSIDONIA. pag. X.
Sirini. Vide SIRIS. pag. XVIII.
Veletæ. Vide VELIA. pag. VIII.

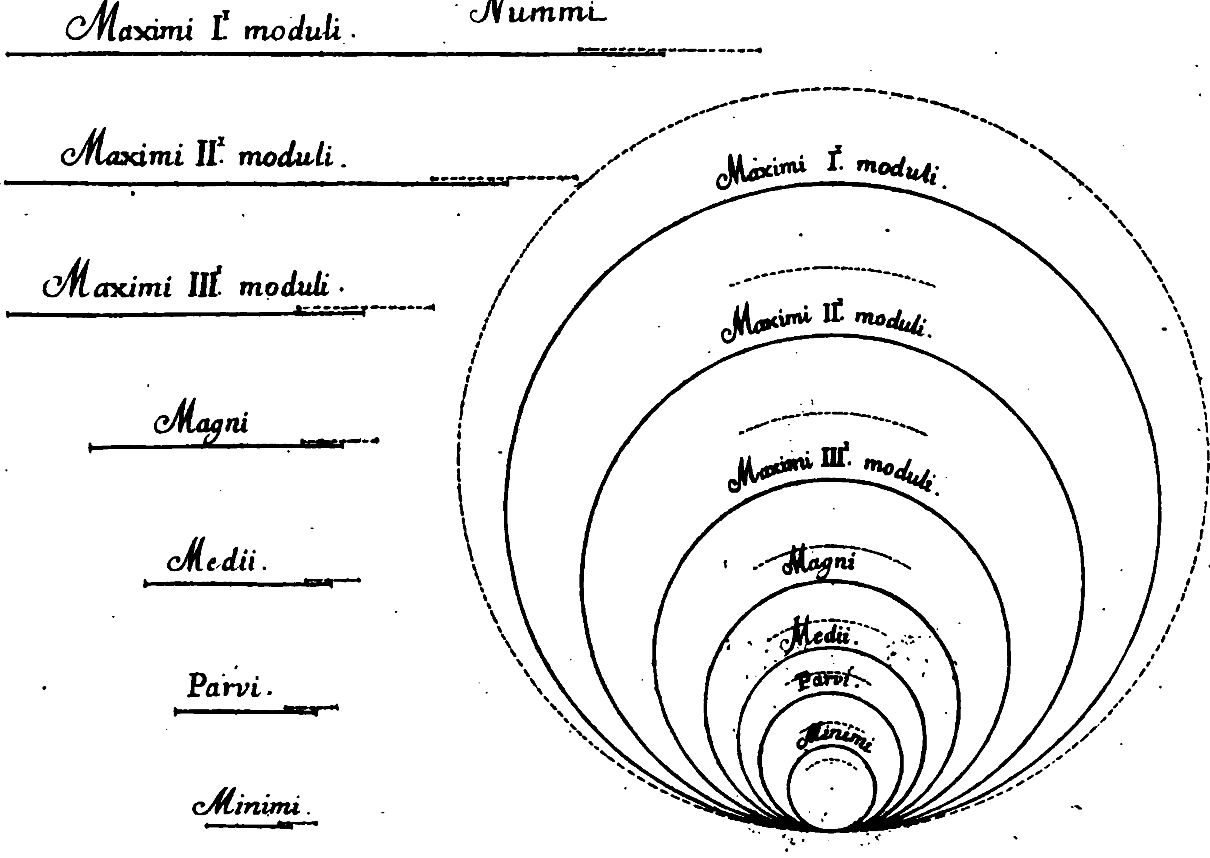
Romæ 1775. *Typis Salomoni*.)(*Superiorum facultate*.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM OXFORD



Septentrio.
Meridies.
Occidens.
Oriens.
33.
34.
41.
40.
HIRPINI.
PINCENTINI,
APVLIA
PEVCETIA.
Opinum.
Bradanus fl.
Genusia.
Aternum.
Silarus fl.
Eburi.
Potentia.
Casuentum fl.
Mataponutm.
Pæstum antea Posidonia.
Calor fl.
Atina.
Abellinum Marsicum.
Acalandrum fl.
Aciris fl.
Heraclia.
Siris fl.
Siris.
Grumentum.
Tanager fl.
Hales fl.
Sontia.
Velia.
Buxentum.
Lagaria.
LVCANIA
ORIENTALIS.
OCCIDENTALIS.
MARE TYRRHENVM
TARENTINVS.
SINVS
Milliaria.
6. 12. 18. 24.
Laus.
Laus fl.
BRVTTIA.
Sybaris fl.
Rascianum.
LVCANIA
qualis erat
Seculo primo
ante Christum.

DIAMETER ET MAGNITVDO *Nummi*



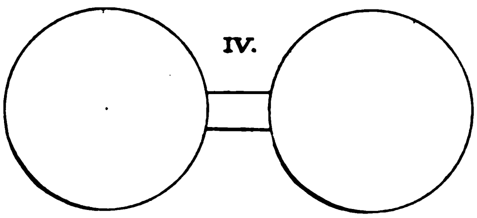
LVCANORVM T. 3.

NVMMI MEDII EX ÆRE.

II.



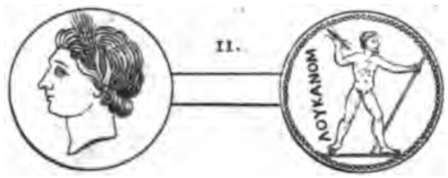
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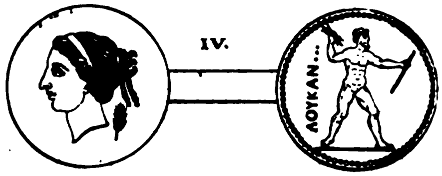
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NVMMI PARVI EX ÆRE.

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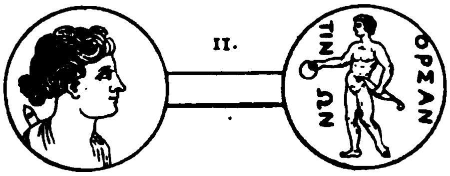


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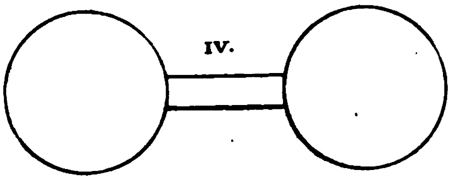


ORSANTINORVM T. 5.
NVMMI PARVI EX ÆRE.

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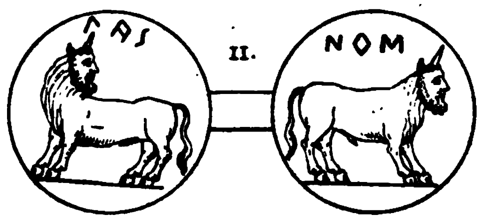


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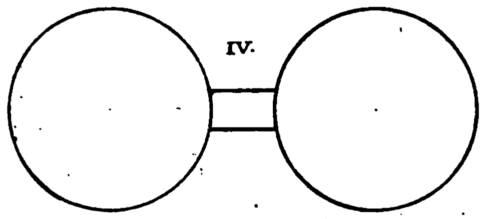


LAINORVM T. 6
NVMMI MEDII EX ARGENTO.

II.



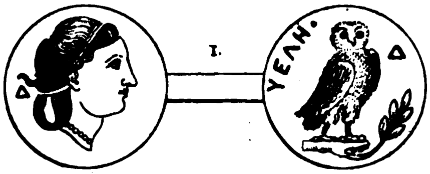
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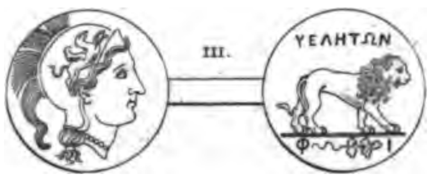
VELETARVM
NVMMI PARVI EX AVRO

T. 7

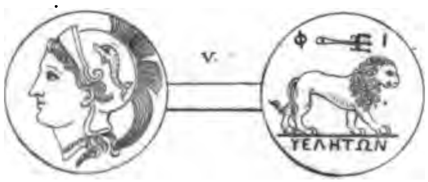
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III.



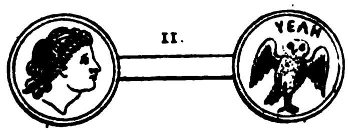
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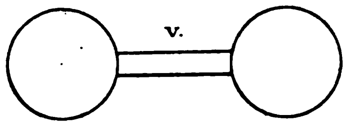
VELETARVM
NVMMI MINIMI EX ARGENTO

T. 8

II.



V.



N°. I. VELETARVM T. 9

NVMMI MEDII EX ARGENTO.



VELETARVM
NVMMI MEDII EX ARGENTO.



N. 3. VELETARVM NVMMI MEDII EX ARGENTO. T. II.



N° 4. T. 12.

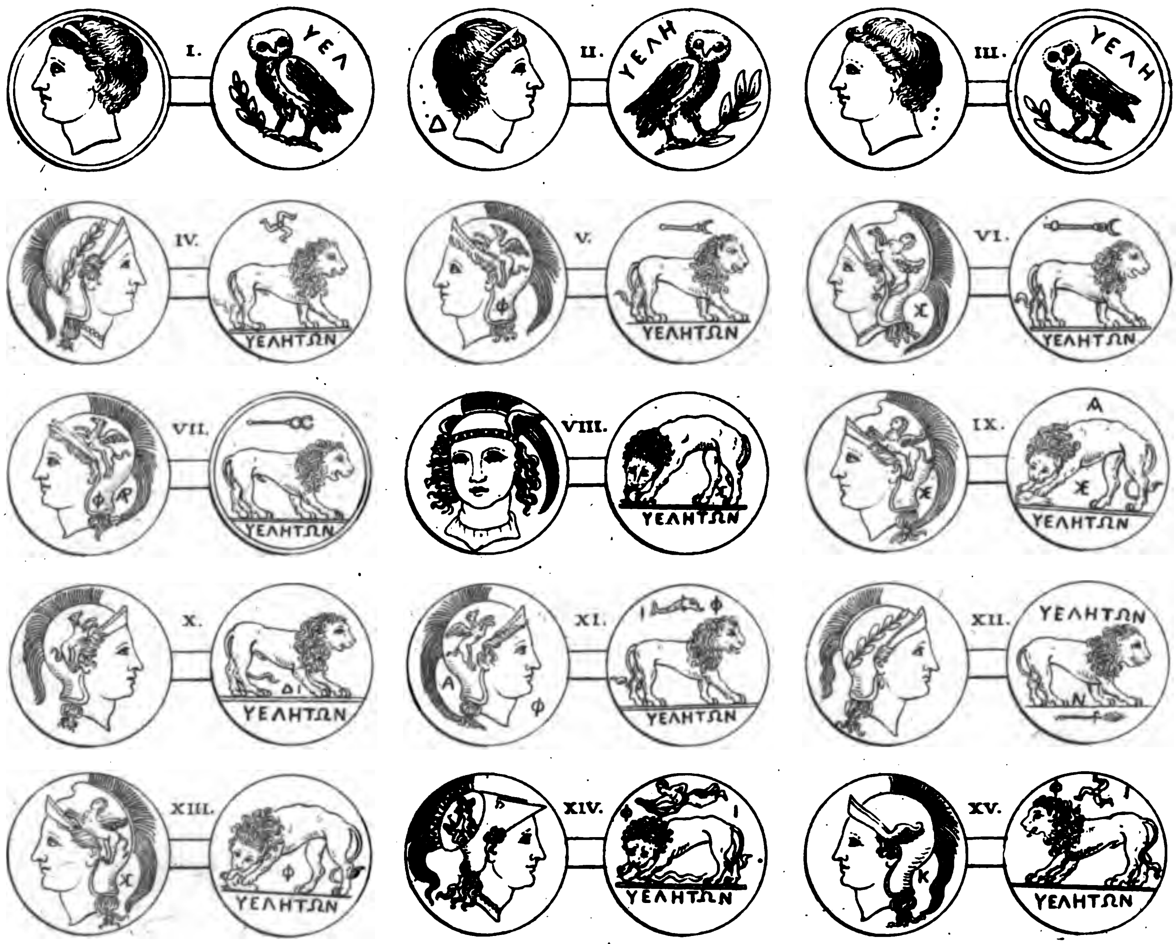
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NVMMI MEDII EX ARGENTO.



N.° I.

T. 13

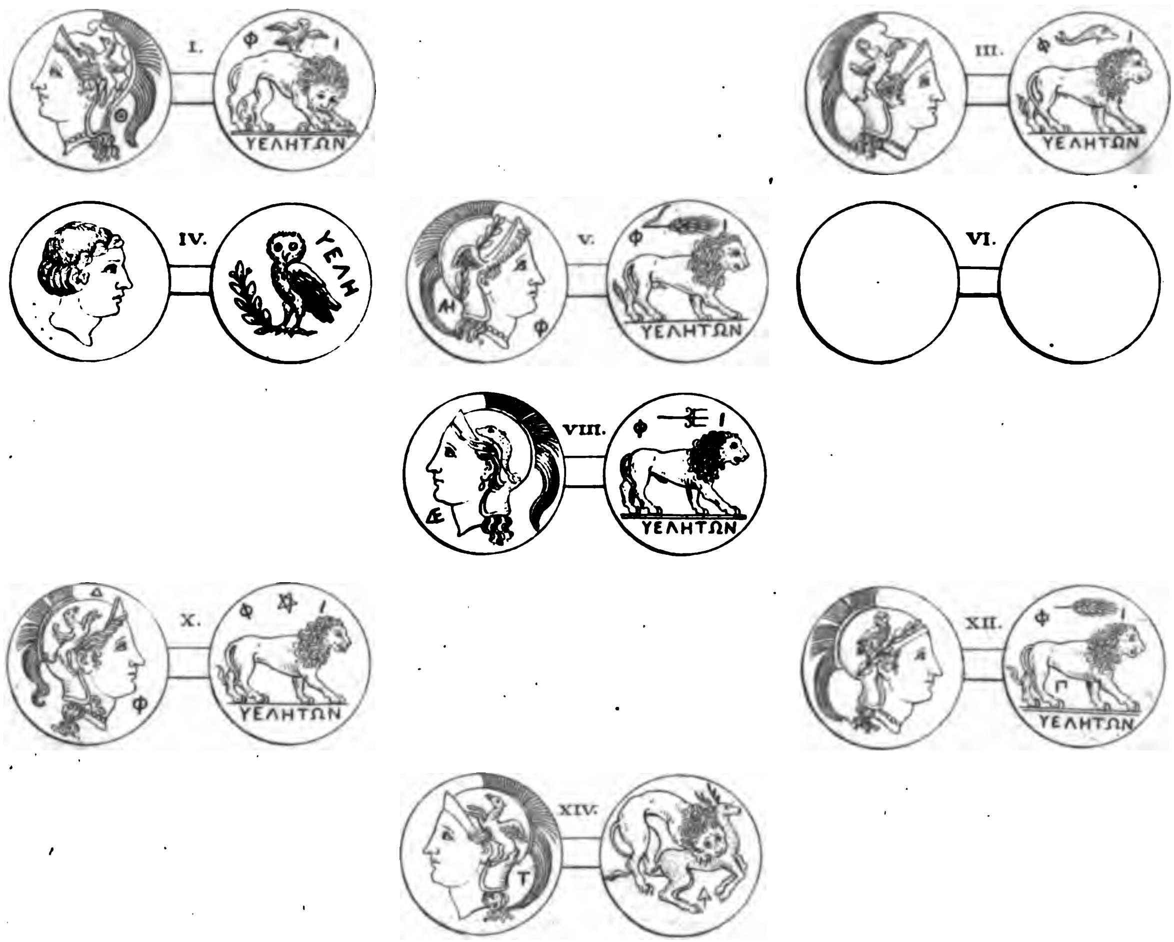
VELETARVM
NVMMI PARVI EX ARGENTO.



N° 2. **VELETARVM**

NVMMI PARVI EX ARGENTO.

T. 14.

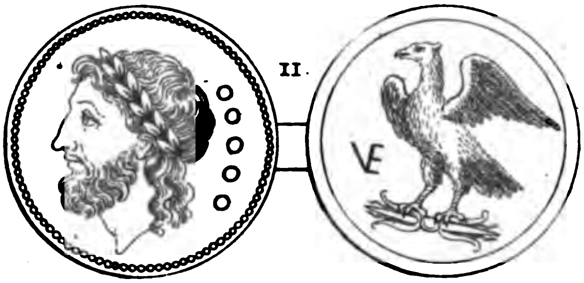


VELETARVM
NVMMI MAGNI EX ÆRE.

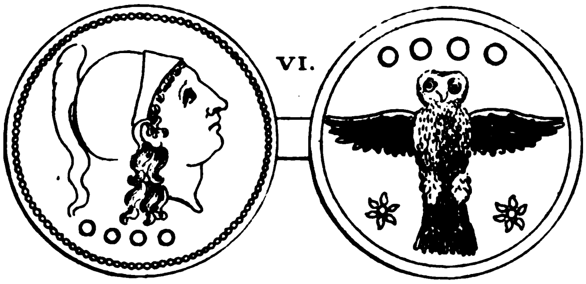
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II.



VI.

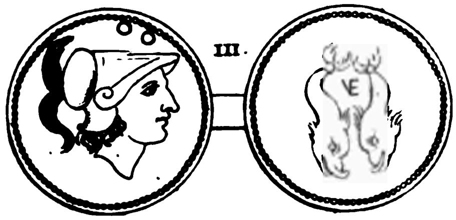


VELETARVM
NVMMI MEDII EX ÆRE

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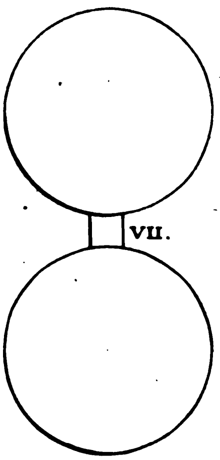
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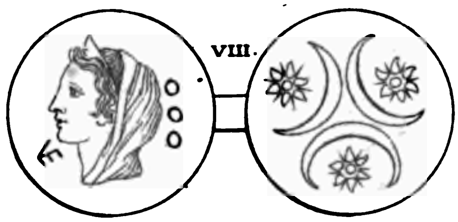
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VII.

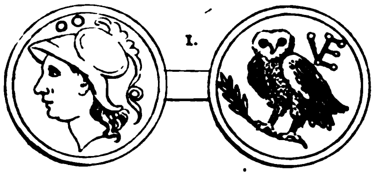


VIII.



VELETARVM
NVMMI PARVI EX ÆRE.

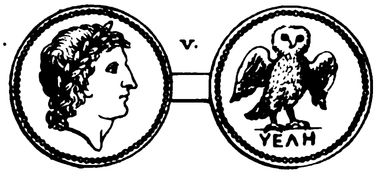
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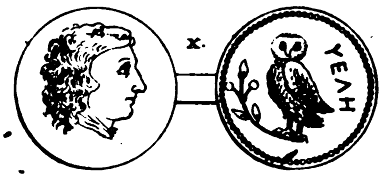
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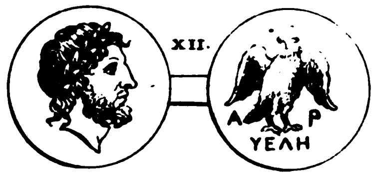
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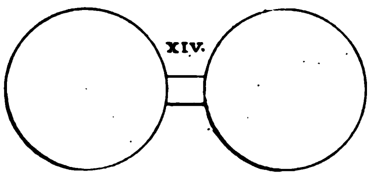
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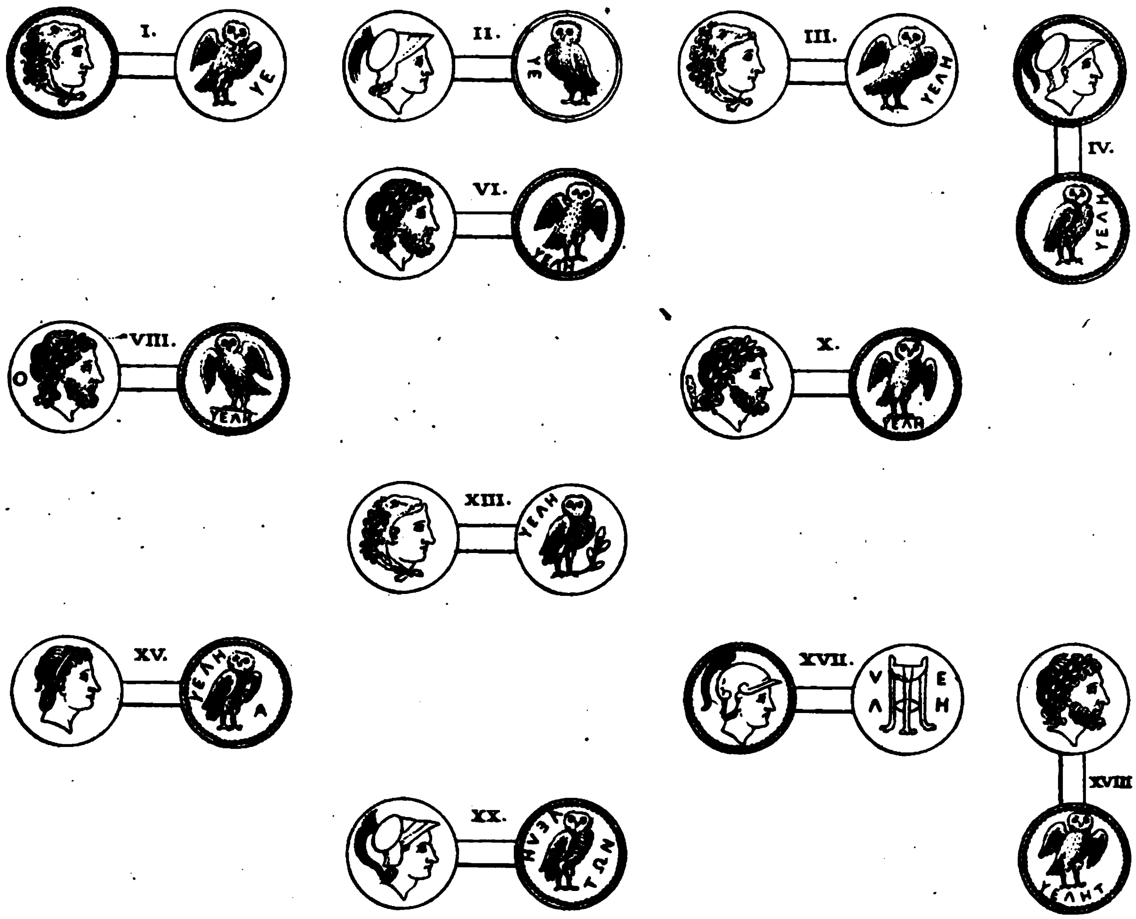
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XIV.



VELETARVM
NVMMI MINIMI EX ÆRE.

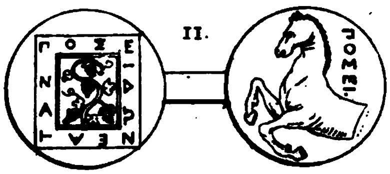


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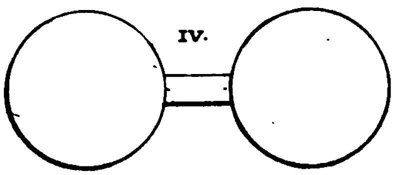
NVMMI PARVI EX AVRO.

T. 19.

II.



IV.

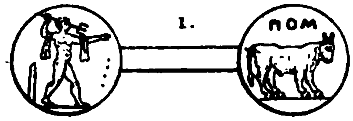


POSIDONIATARVM

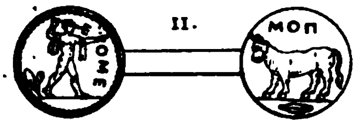
NVMMI MINIMI EX ARGENTO.

T. 20.

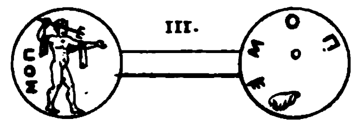
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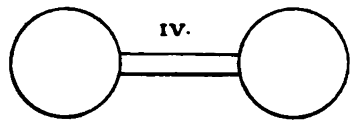
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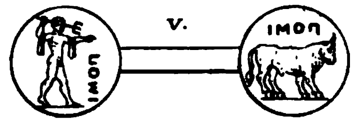
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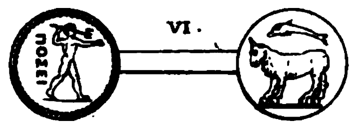
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V.

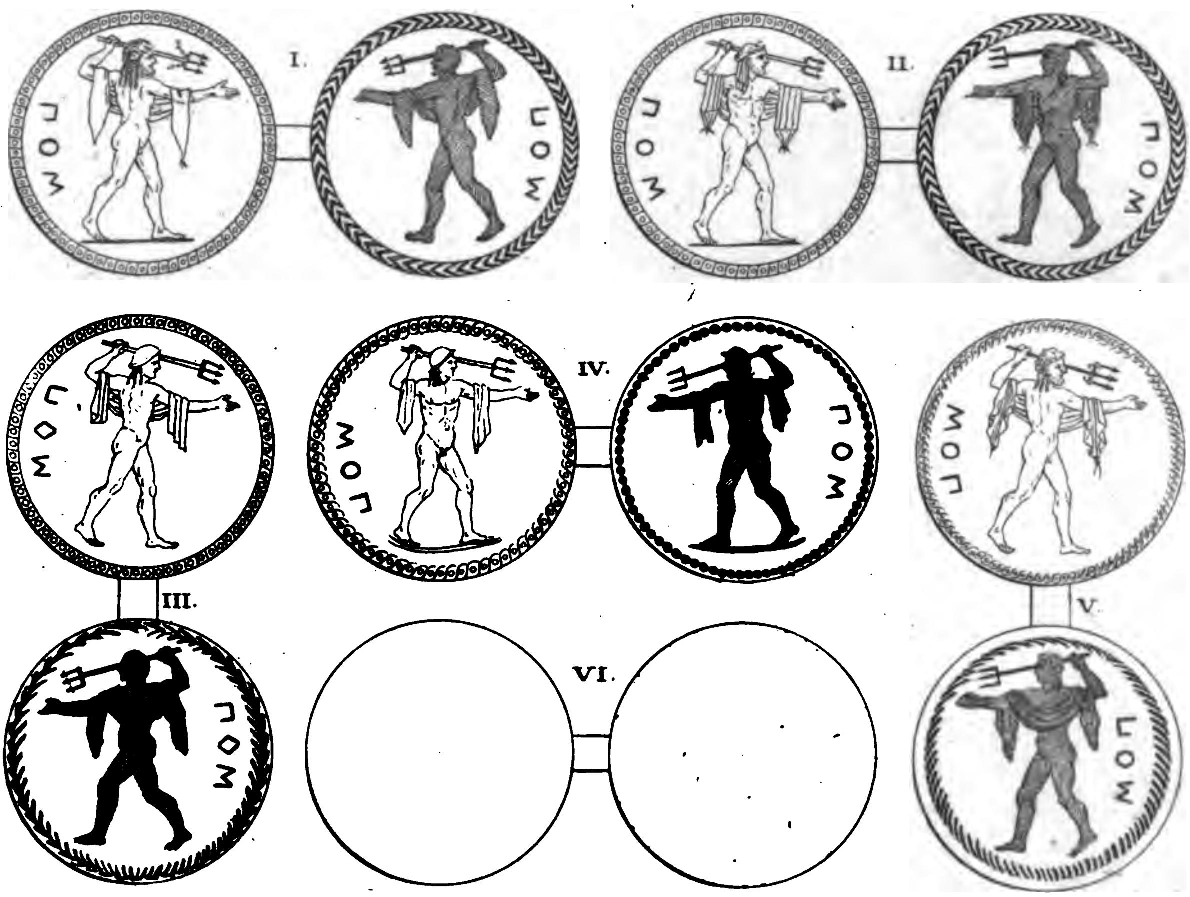


VI.



N°. I. POSIDONIATARVM T. I

NVMMI MAGNI EX ARGENTO.

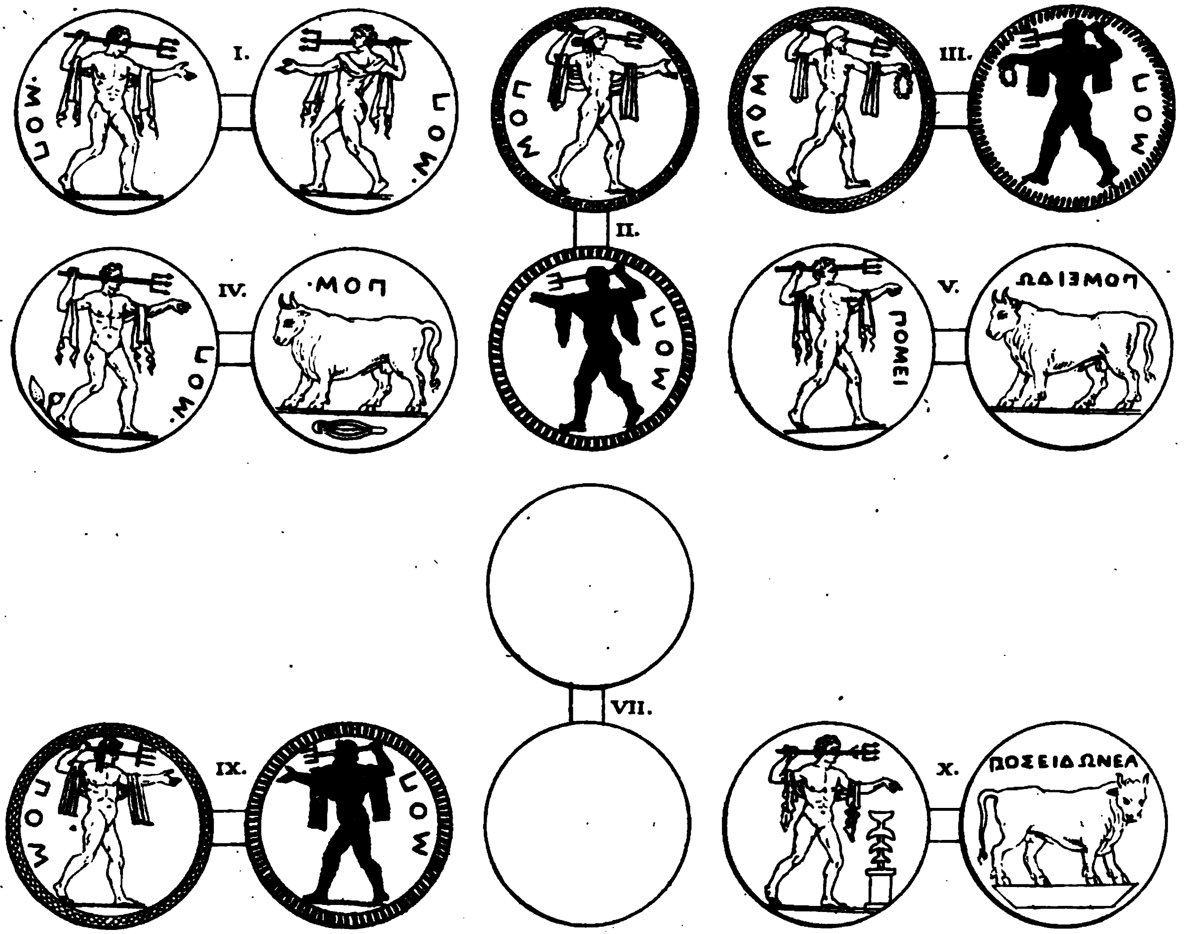


N°. 2. · T. 22.

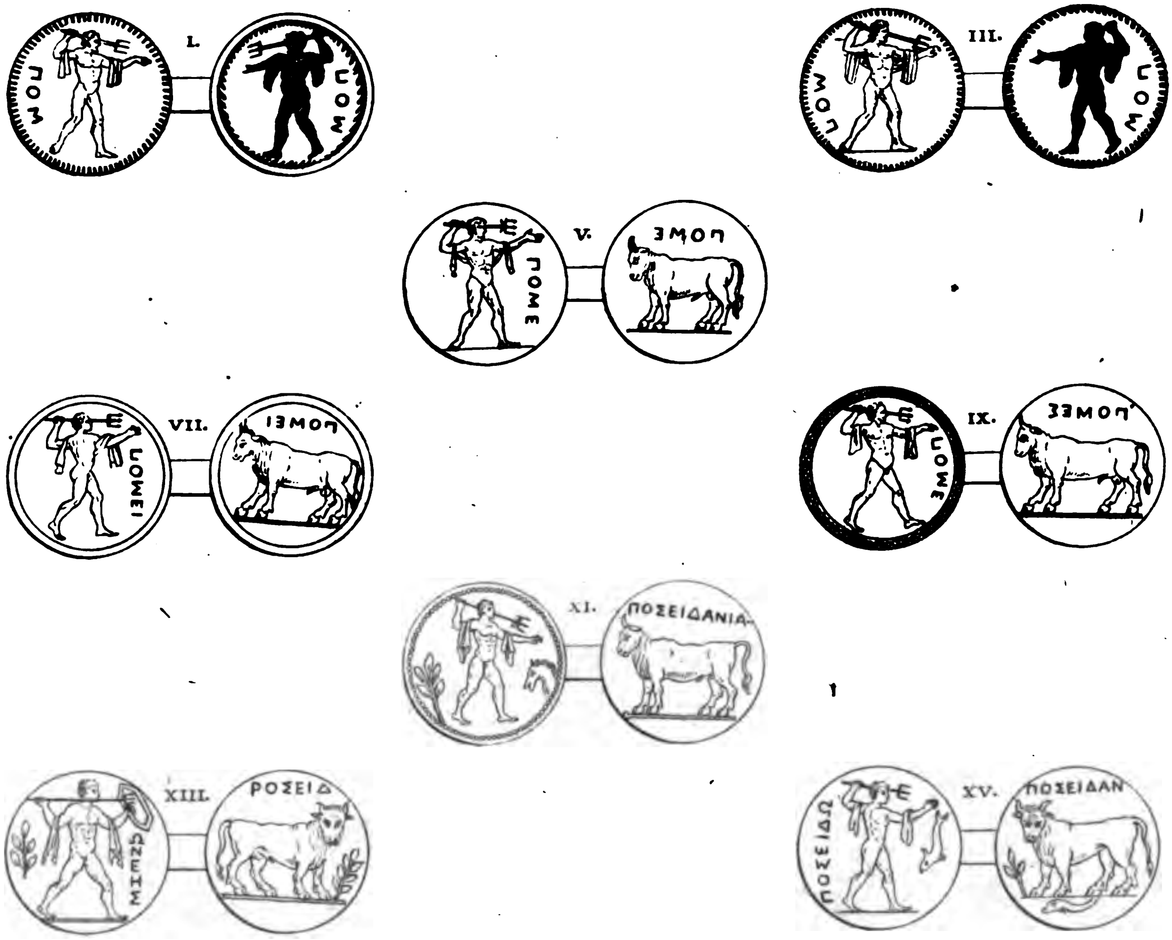
POSIDONIATARVM
NVMMI MAGNI EX ARGENTO.



POSIDONIATARVM
NVMMI MEDII EX ARGENTO.

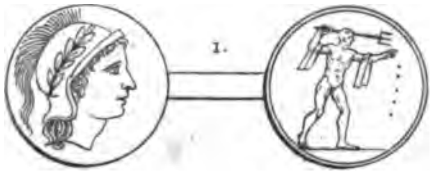


POSIDONIATARVM
NVMMI PARVI EX ARGENTO.

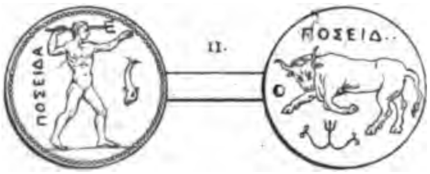


POSIDONIATARVM
NVMMI PARVI EX ÆRE.

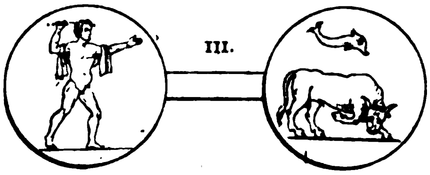
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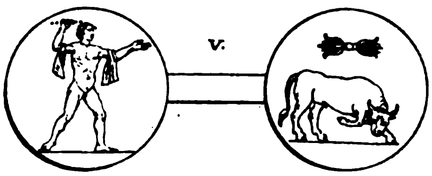
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III.

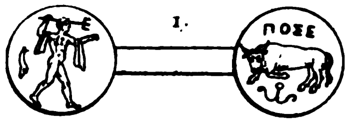


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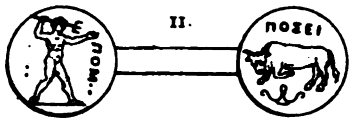


POSIDONIATARVM
NVMMI MINIMI EX ÆRE.

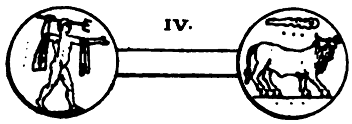
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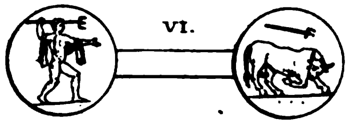
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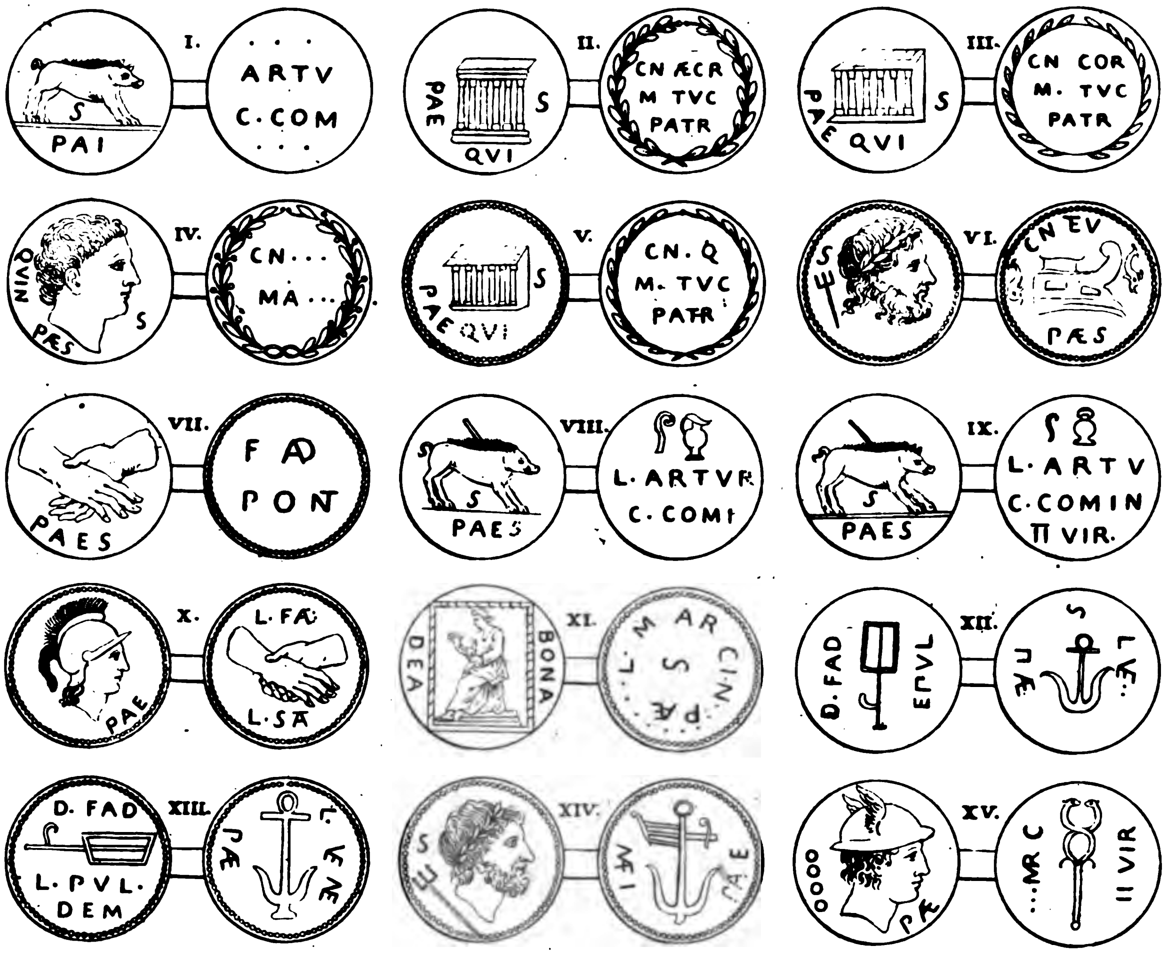
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VI.

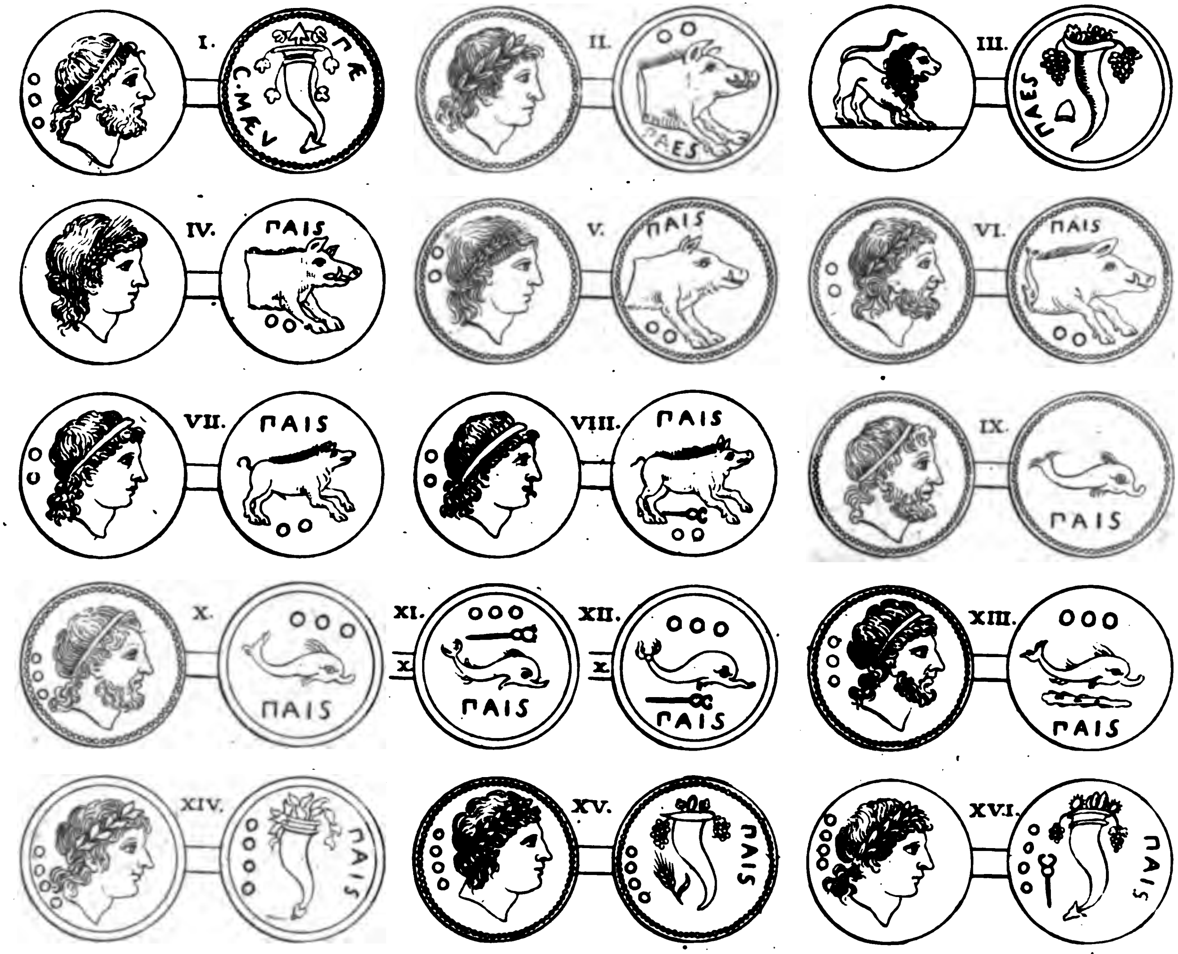


PÆSTANORVM
NVMMI PARVI EX ÆRE.

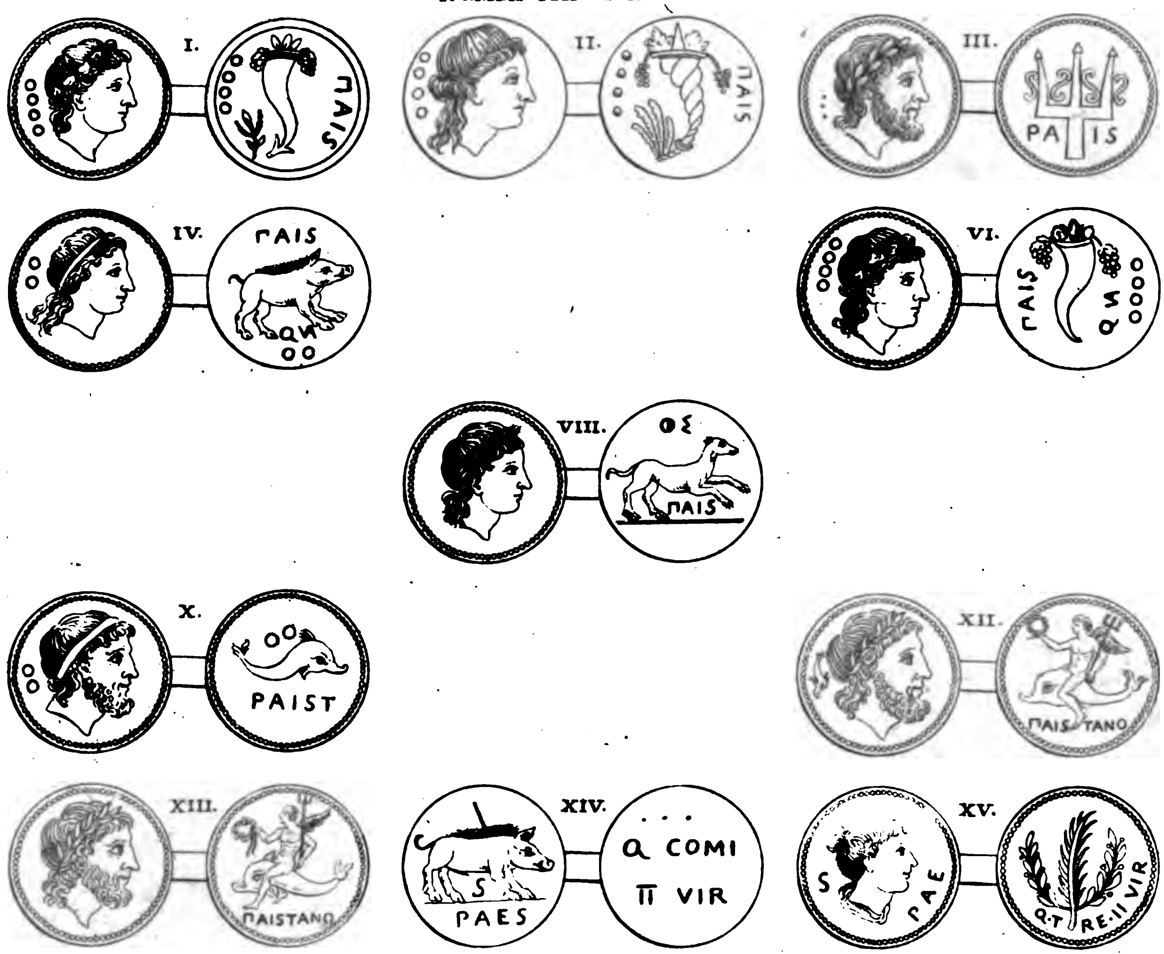


N° 2. T. 28.

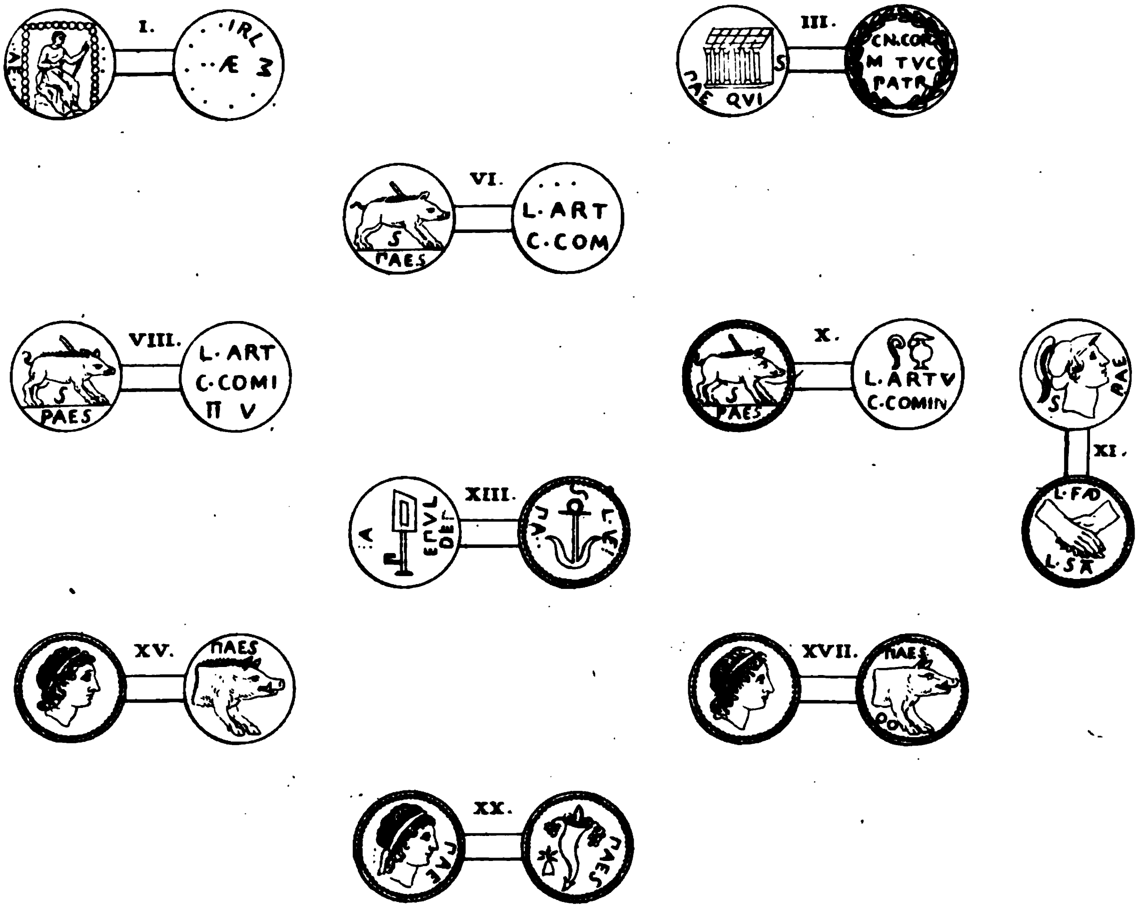
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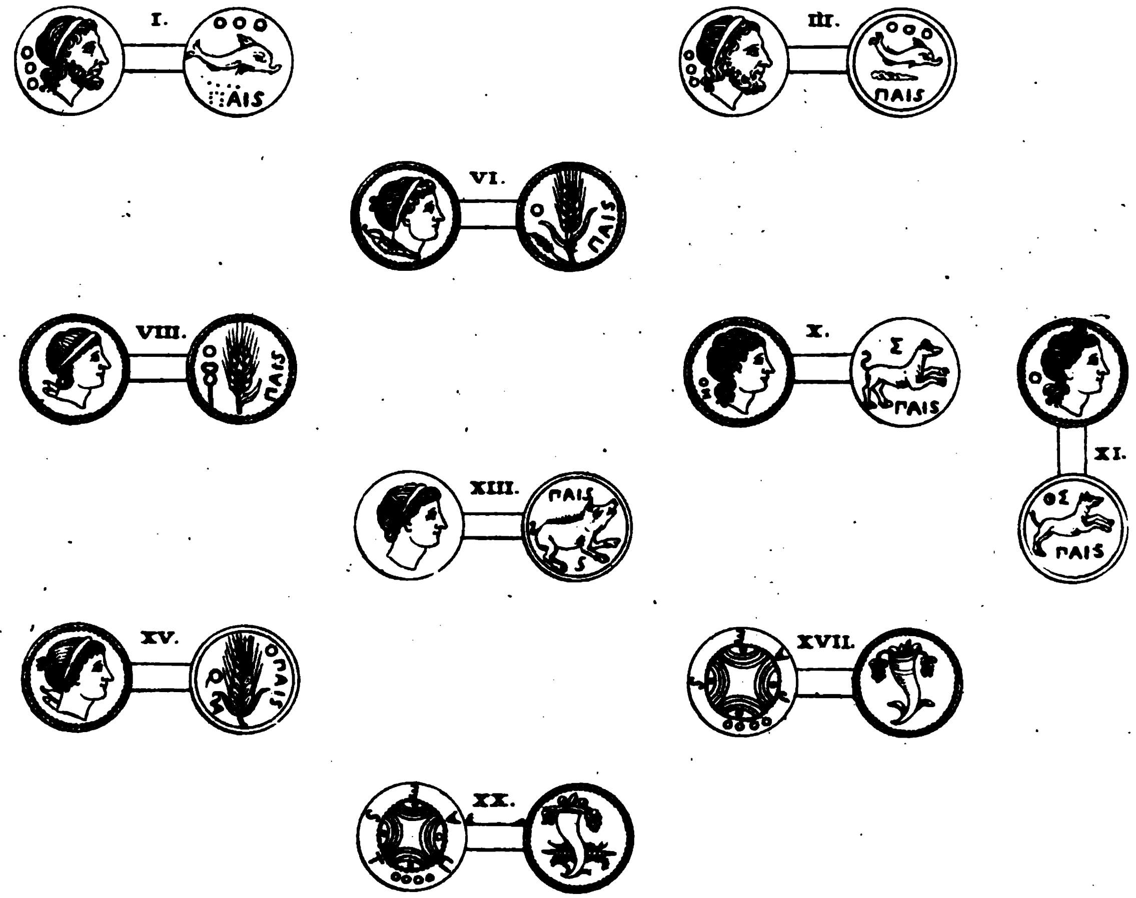
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NVMMI PARVI EX ÆRE.



PÆSTANORVM
NVMMI MINIMI EX ÆRE.



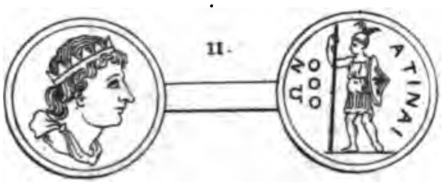
PÆSTANORVM
NVMMI MINIMI EX ÆRE.



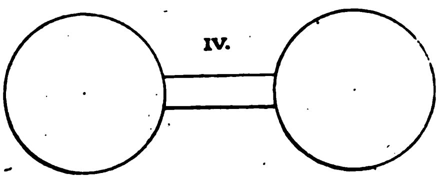
T. 32.

ATINÆORVM
NVMMI PARVI EX ÆRE.

II.



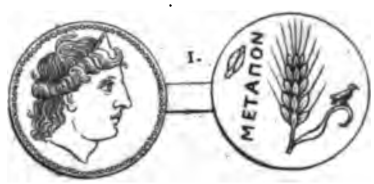
IV.



T. 33.

METAPONTINORVM.
NVMMI PARVI EX AVRO.

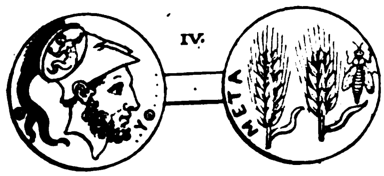
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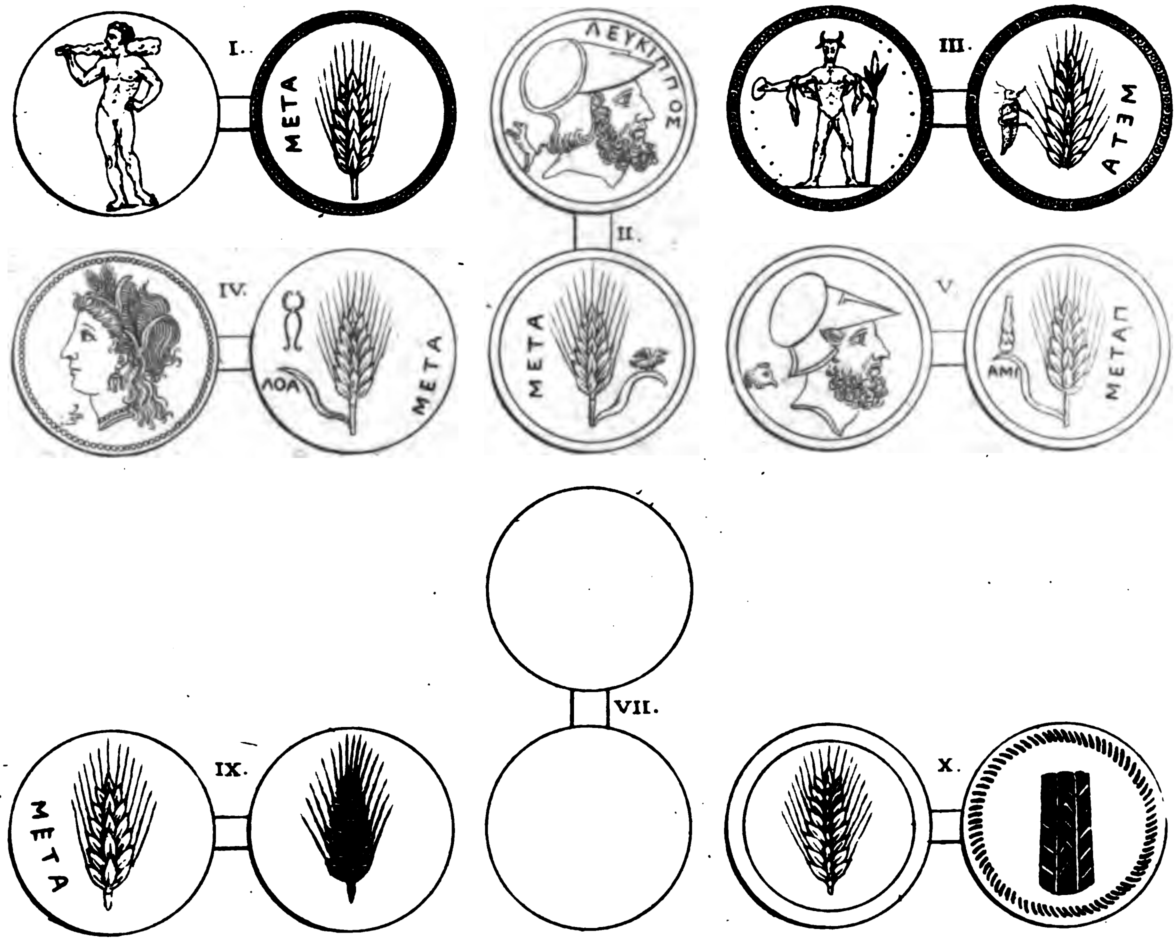
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IV.



METAPONTINORVM
NVMMI MEDII EX ARGENTO

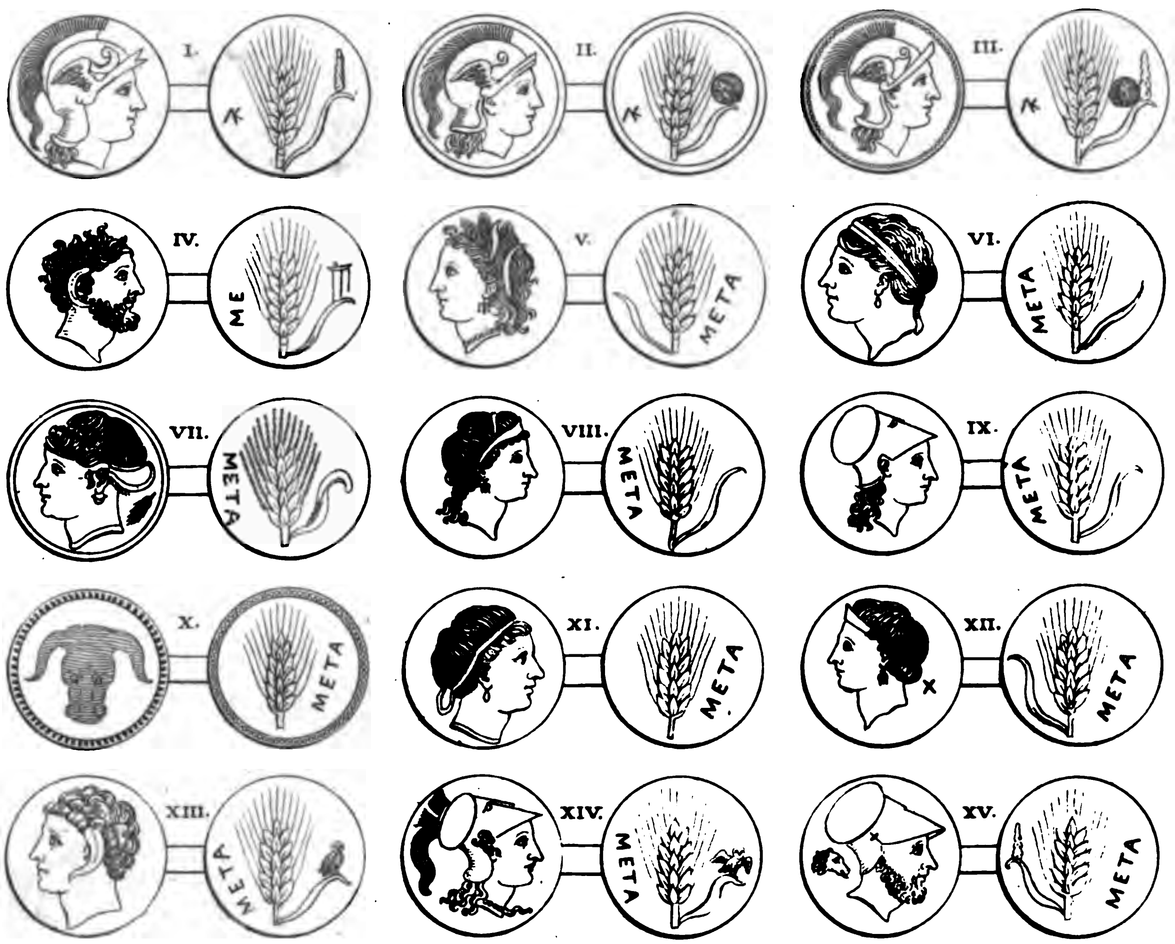


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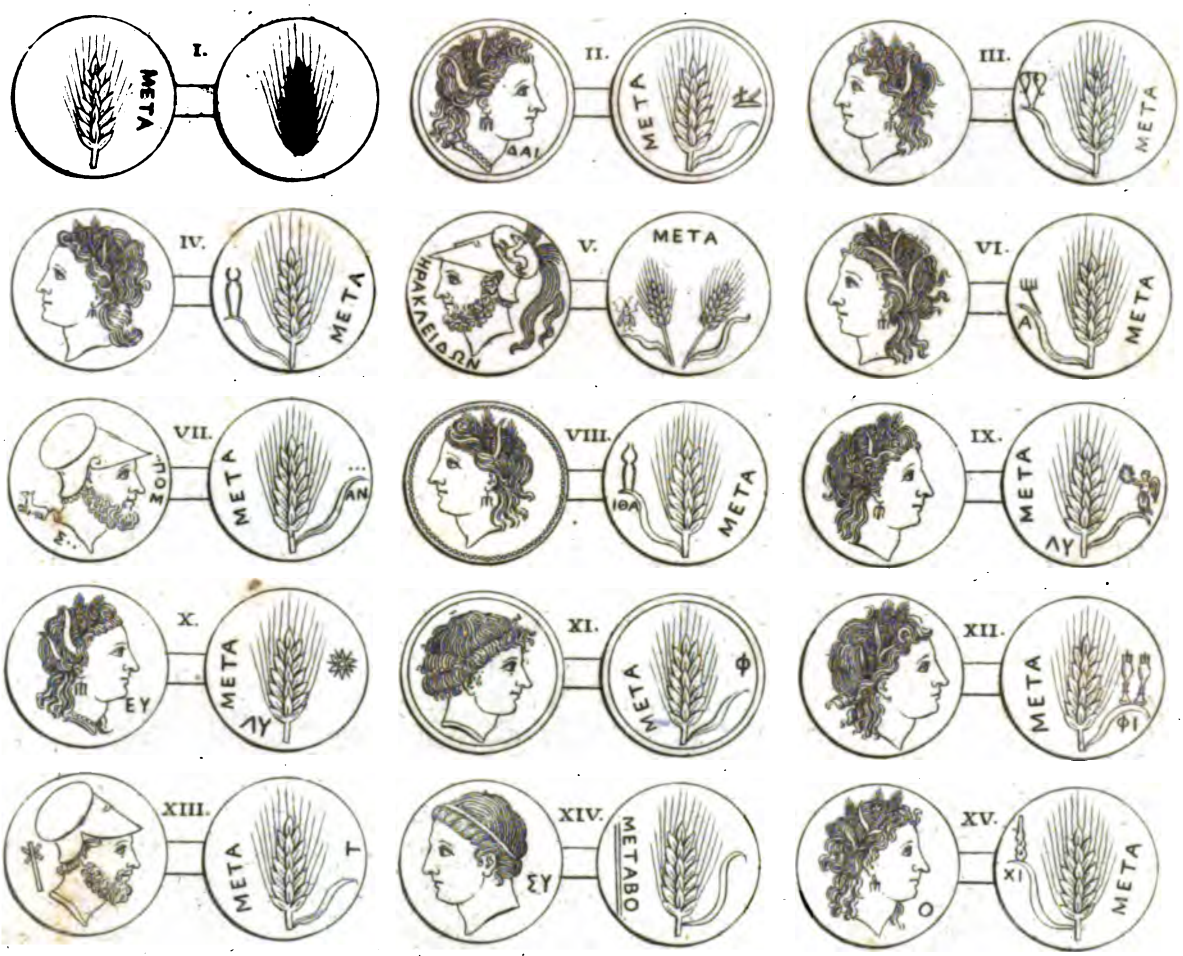


N.° 2. T. 30

METAPONTINORVM
NVMMI PARVI EX ARGENTO.

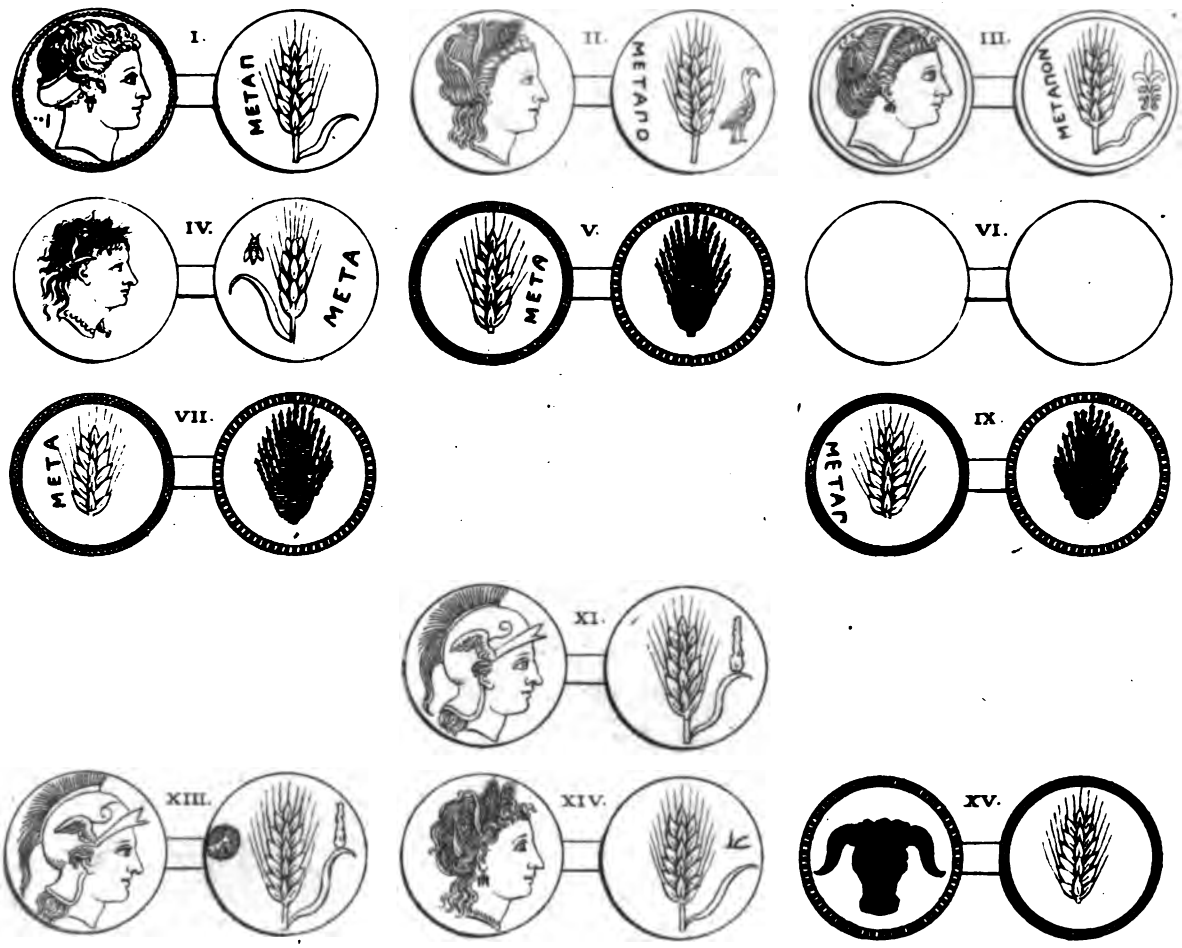


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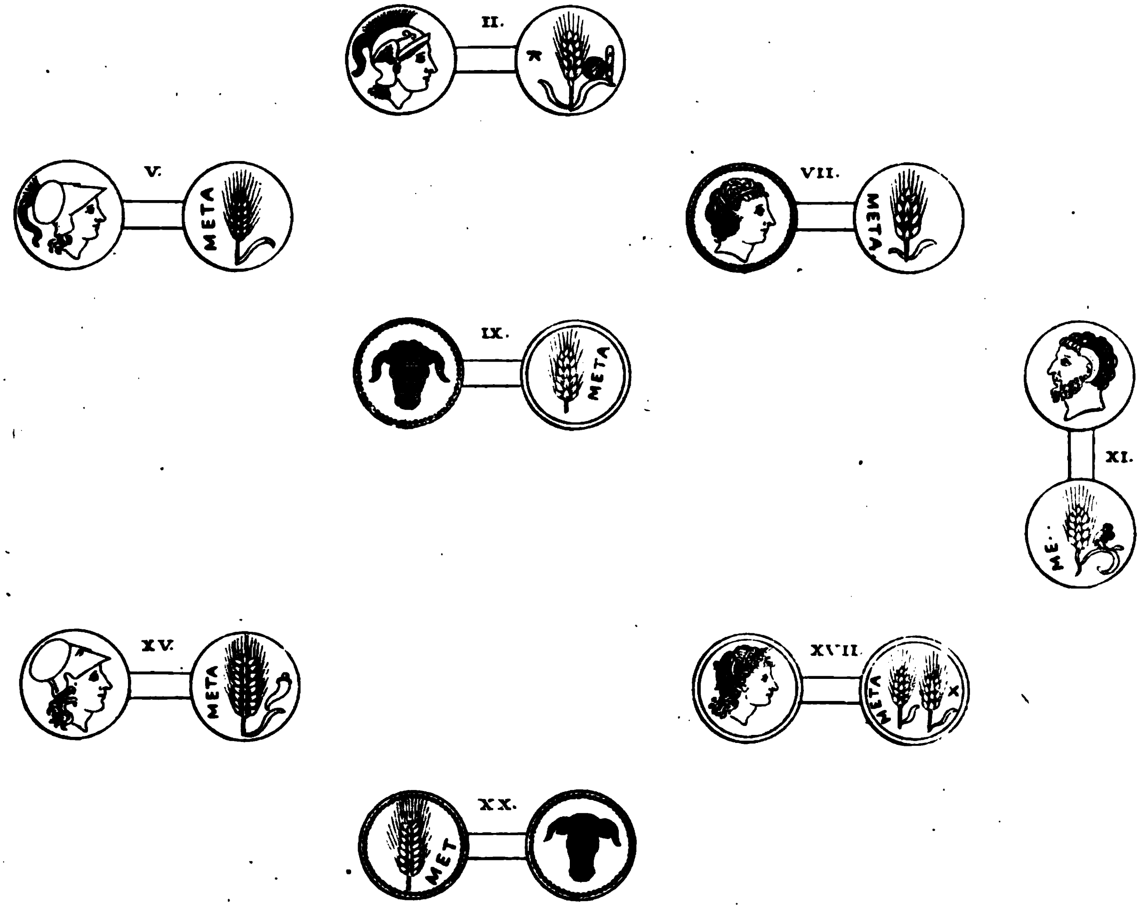


N.° 4. T. 58.

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NVMMI PARVI EX ARGENTO.

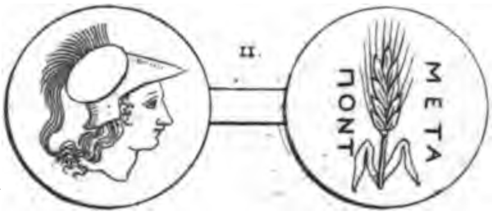


METAPONTINORVM
NVMMI MINIMI EX ARGENTO.

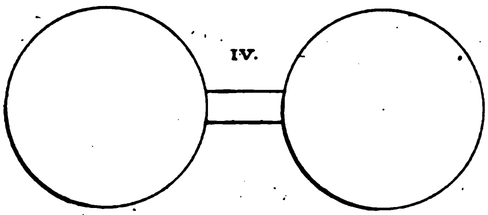


METAPONTINORVM
NVMMI MEDII EX ÆRE.

II.

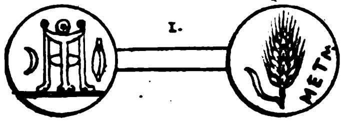


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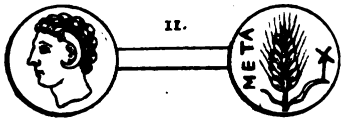


METAPONTINORVM
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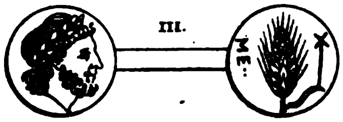
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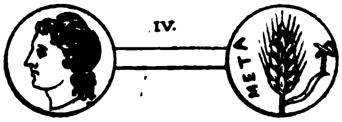
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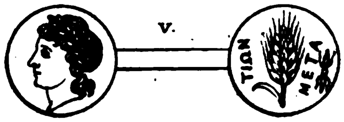
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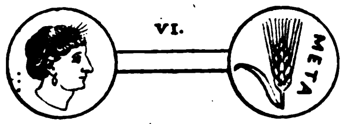
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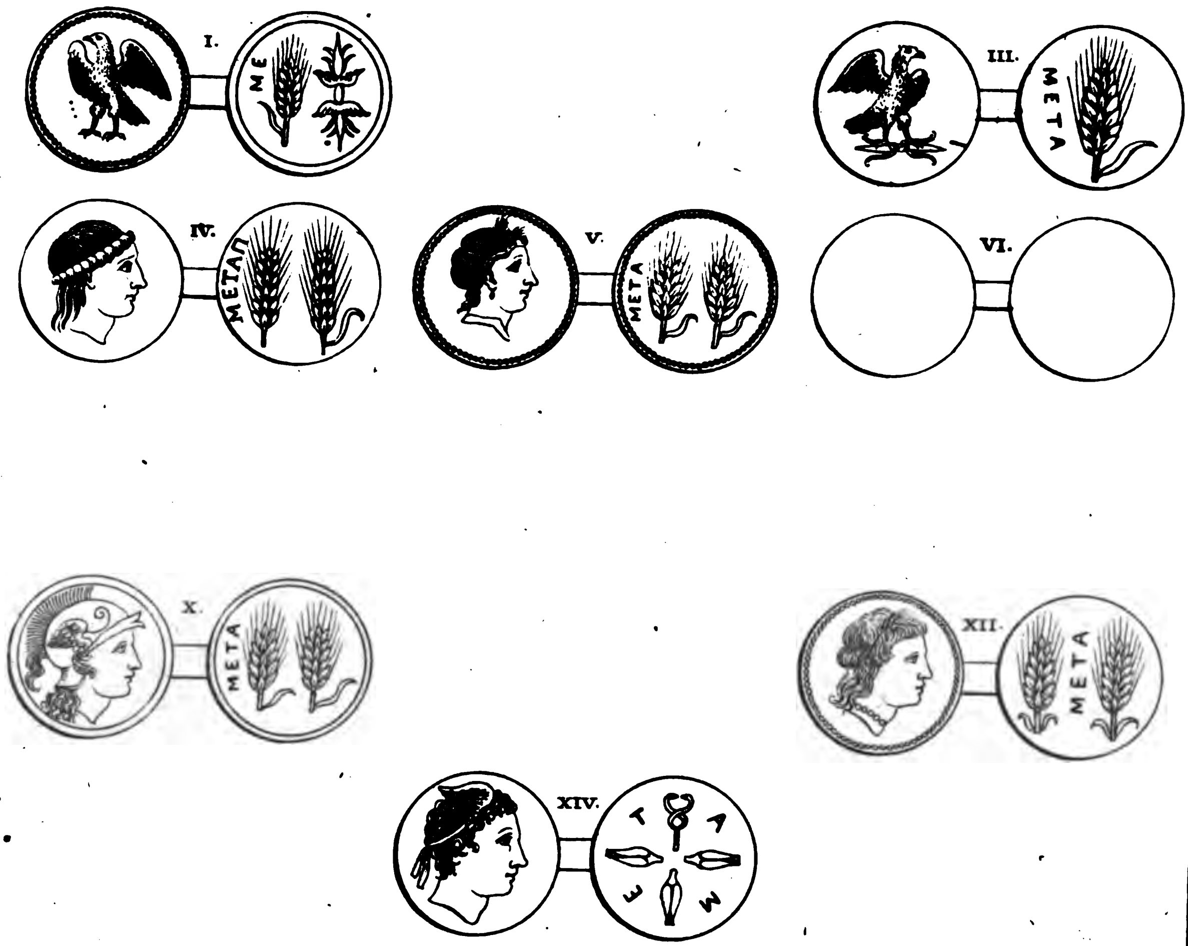
V.



VI.

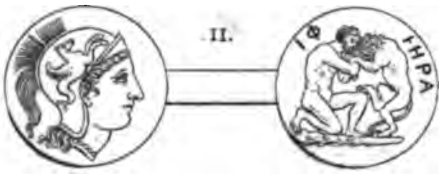


METAPONTINORVM
NVMMI PARVI EX ÆRE.

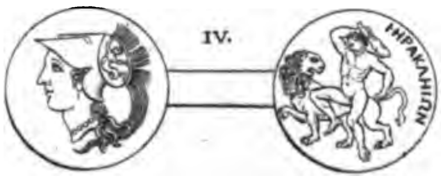


HERACLIORVM
NVMMI PARVI EX AVRO.

II.

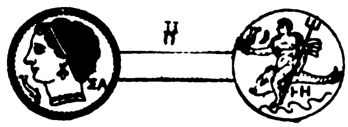


IV.

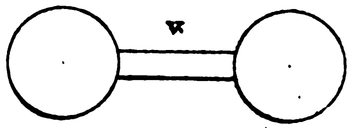


HERACLIORVM
NVMMI MINIMI EX AVRO.

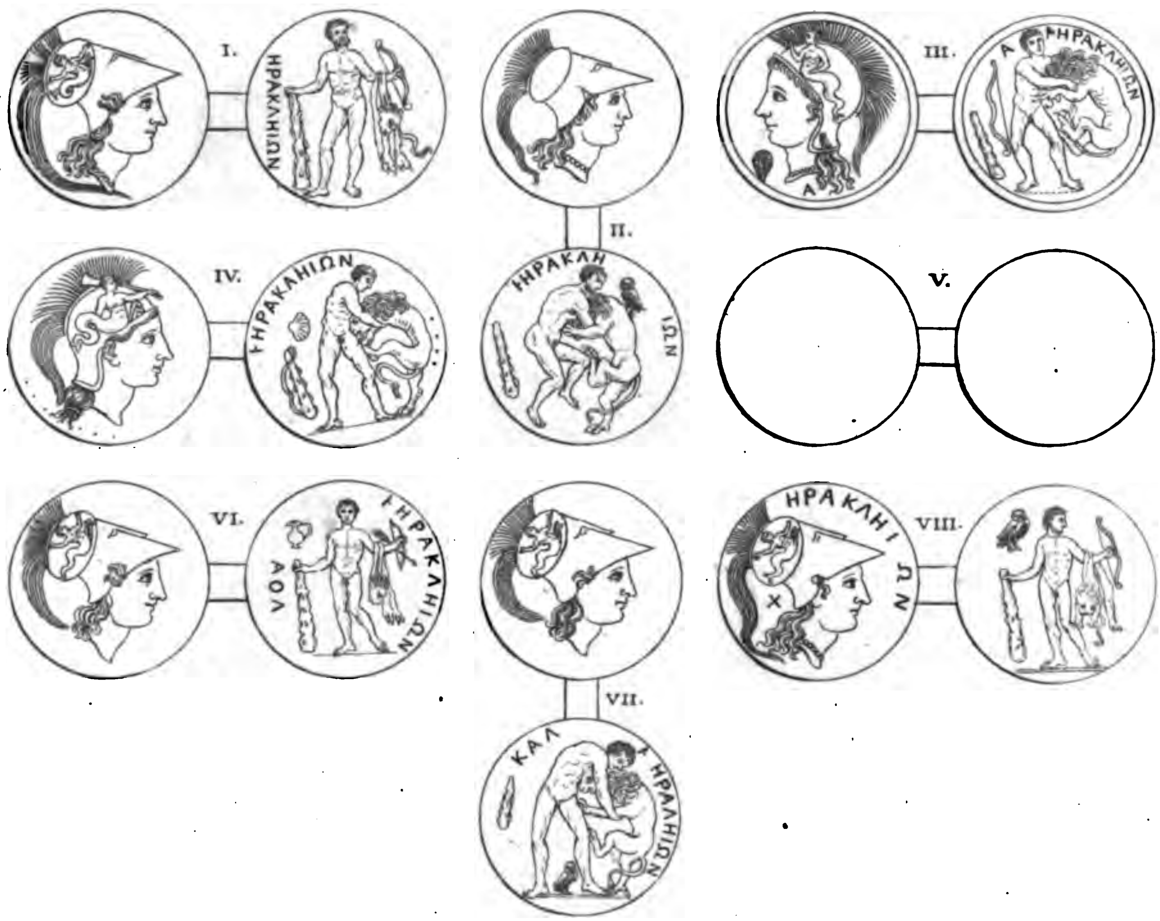
II



V

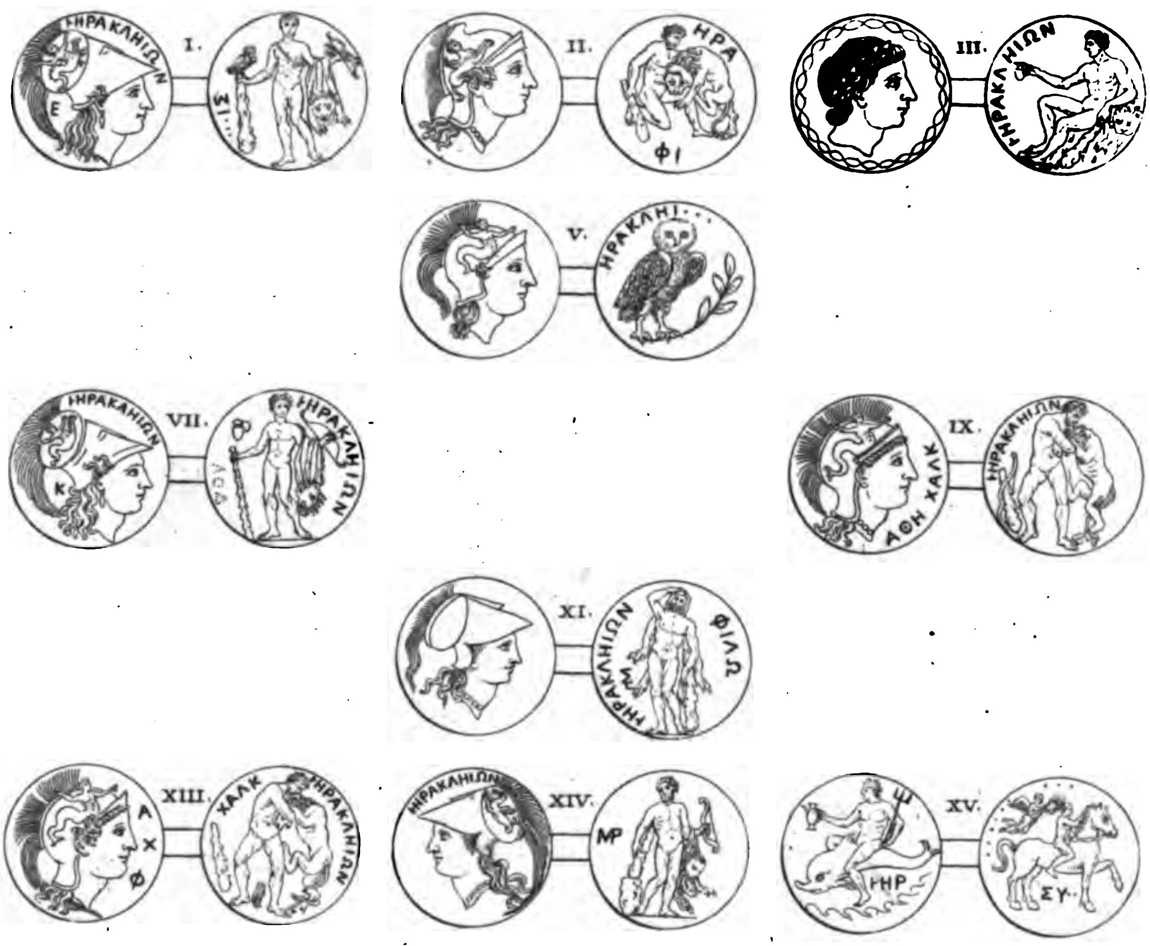


HERACLIORVM
NVMMI MEDII EX ARGENTO.



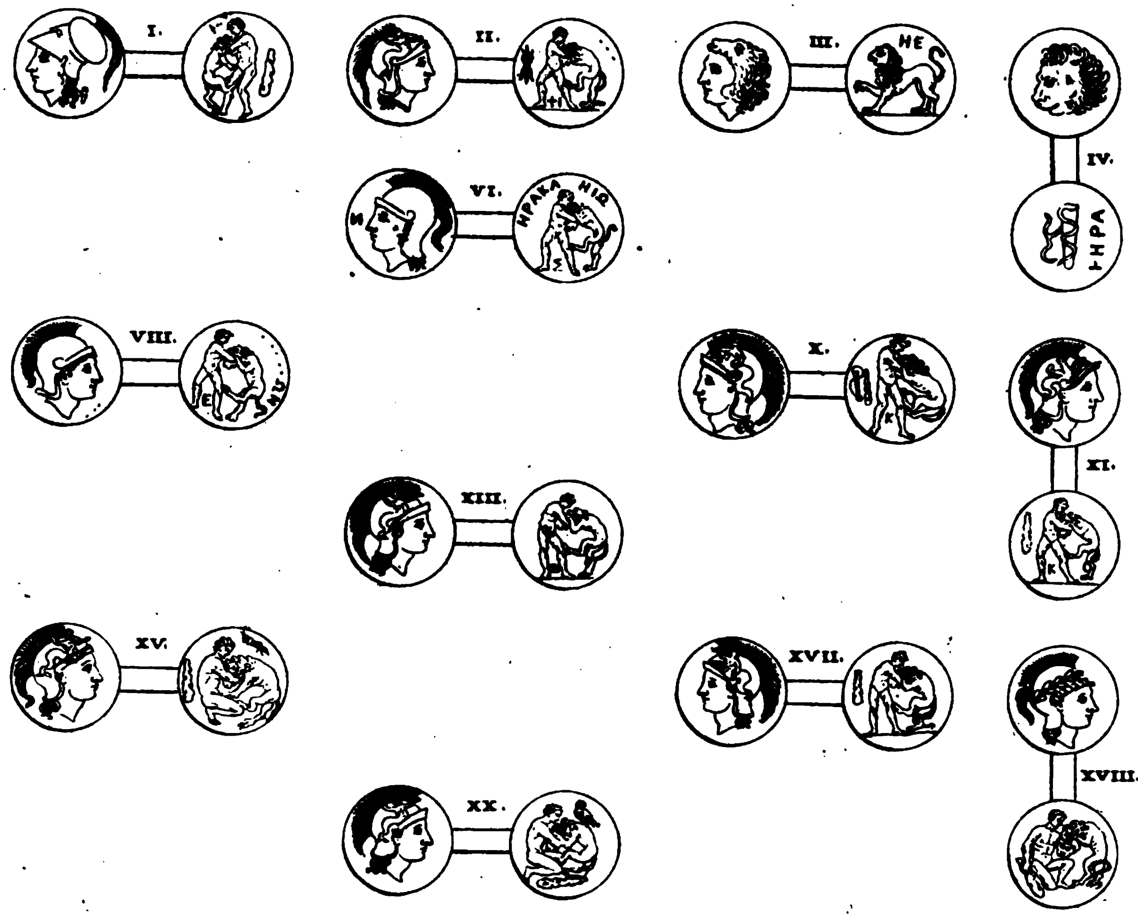
T. 46.

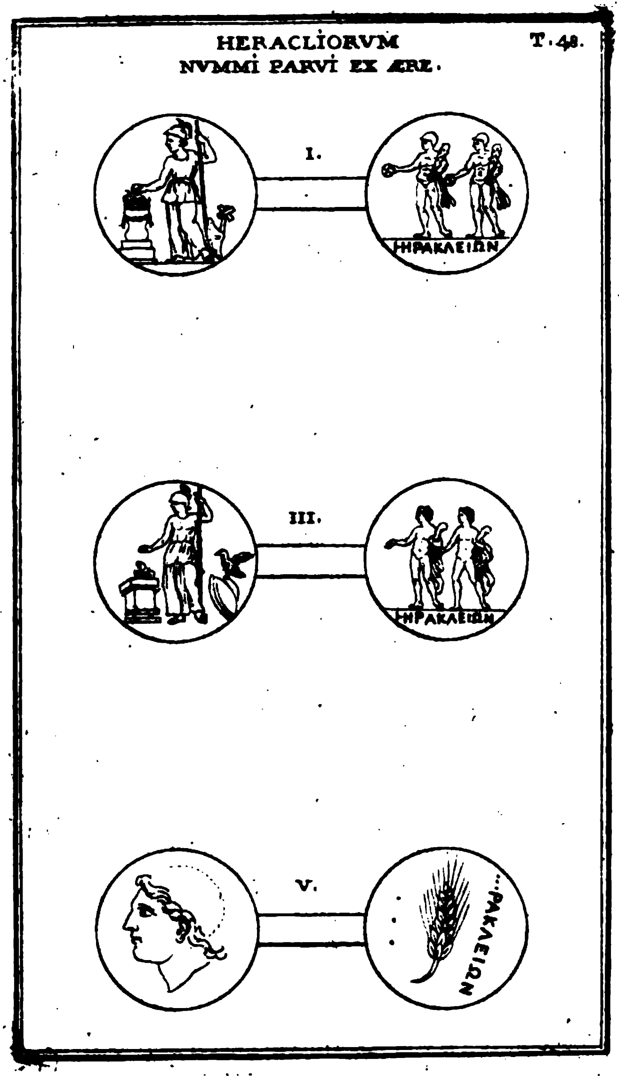
HERACLIORVM
NVMMI PARVI EX ARGENTO.

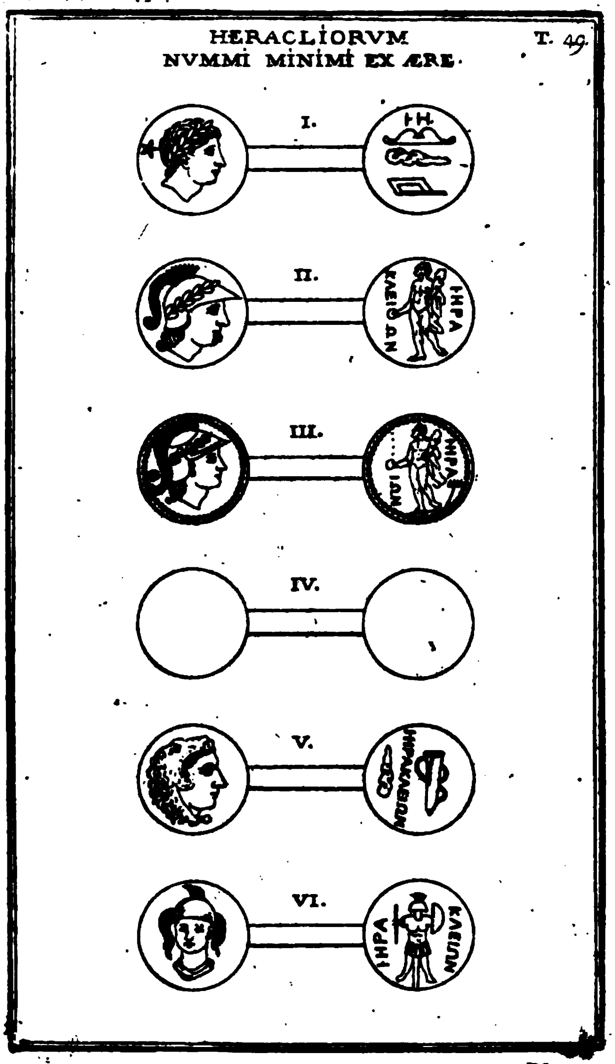


HERACLIORVM
NVMMI MINIMI EX ARGENTO.

T. 47.




HERACLIORVM
NVMMI PARVI EX ÆRE.
T. 48.
I.
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ
III.
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ
V.
ΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ


HERACLIORVM
NVMMI MINIMI EX ÆRE.
T. 49.
I.
II.
ΗΡΑ
III.
IV.
V.
VI.
ΗΡΑ
ΚΛΕΙΩΝ

SIRINORVM

NVMMI PARVI EX ÆRE.

